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PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTH

HEARING

BEFORE THE

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

JUNE 26, 1984

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PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTH

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1984

U.S. SENATE,
PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS
OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 9:30 a.m., pursuant to call, in room SD–342, Dirksen Senate Office Building, under authority of Senate Resolution 354, section 13(a), agreed to March 2, 1984, Hon. William V. Roth Jr. (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Members of the subcommittee present: Senator William V. Roth, Jr., Republican, Delaware; Senator Thad Cochran, Republican, Mississippi; and Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat, Florida.

Members of the professional staff present: S. Cass Weiland, chief counsel; Eleanore J. Hill, chief counsel to the minority; Katherine C. Bidden, chief clerk; Chuck Morley, chief investigator, majority; Carol Fox, staff counsel, majority; Mary Robertson, assistant chief clerk to the minority; Leonard Willis, minority staff investigator; Sarah Presgrave, executive assistant to the chief counsel of the majority; and Carla Dooley, staff assistant.

[Senators present at commencement of hearing: Senators Roth and Chiles.]

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR ROTH

Chairman ROTH. The subcommittee will please be in order.

Today we are returning to one of the most serious problems that faces America, and that is the problem of drug abuse. This issue continues to plague our country, and it refuses to go away, despite the fact we are spending something like $1.4 billion for an obviously uphill fight.

Today we will turn our attention to one of the most troubling aspects of this problem, and that is the problem of drug abuse among adolescents. We are all sadly aware of the tragic consequences of drug abuse as we see stories of well-known personalities who have died from overdoses. These are, indeed, tragic and needless deaths.

An equally insidious problem, of course, is the one of the young. The problem of a generation of kids who are often confronted at the age of 12 or 13 of making the life-changing decision of whether or not to try drugs, at a time when they are going through a very difficult adolescent age. Their problems are compounded by the peer pressure to drink a few beers, smoke a few joints and later to perhaps delve further into the world of being stoned.

Unfortunately, all of us know these young people. The kids that are fighting for acceptance among their friends; the kids who are in a rush to become sophisticated, to prove they are no longer kids; the kids on every corner of this country, from the ghettos to the farmlands; from every economic strata, from the poorest to the richest; and virtually every one of them by the time they are in junior high must make the decision of whether or not to try drugs. Let's say they make this decision in the face of extreme peer pressure to conform with inadequate information as to the possible ramifications.

One thing is understood and it is understood by many parents who have seen their children turn from bright, enthusiastic children to troublesome, withdrawn kids who seem to be adrift. These people know that adolescent drug abuse has reached crisis proportion in our Nation.

Today we are very fortunate. We are going to hear from a very distinguished group of people who are doing something about this, who are willing to devote their time, their energies, and their talent in the grassroots battle against adolescent drug abuse. These witnesses have spent years watching the poison of drug abuse reaching further and further into the population of our Nation.

I mentioned earlier the Federal Government is spending roughly $1.4 billion in the fight against drug abuse. I might also point out there are those who say this is a $100 billion industry, so that is a relatively small amount but even though there is $1.4 billion available, only $245 million is allocated to prevention, research, and rehabilitation.

A 1984 Rand study on the strategies for controlling adolescent drug abuse states unequivocally that prevention appears to be more promising than the other two methods of drug control, the other two methods being law enforcement and rehabilitation.

We are not here to say we must give up the law enforcement fight nor rehabilitation. We are concentrating, at least today, in the area of prevention. I must also add that the Rand study stressed the importance of the family situation with respect to susceptibility of adolescents to drugs; the critical importance of peers working with each other to keep themselves off drugs; the importance of the school system in developing an antidrug attitude among our kids; and the importance of professional groups in ensuring an informed public.

We are delighted and very pleased to have this distinguished group of representatives who are in the forefront against drug abuse. I would like to call on my good friend, Senator Chiles.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR CHILES

Senator Chiles. Mr. Chairman, thank you. I am delighted we are holding this hearing. I think the subcommittee has spent a lot of time in investigations and looking at the criminal aspects and what we can do in regard to beefing up the enforcement portion. I think we have been frustrated for a long period of time recognizing that is not the only part of how to deal with the problem. And while we have had some success in changing some of the laws and strengthening the penalties and certainly the Senate passed another major package of drug laws, we hope we will see some action in the House. We continue to see the demand side is soaring, and I think we recognize trying to pre-

vent the drugs from coming into this country and trying to penalize those who deal with the drugs is one portion of the problem. Unless we can deal with that demand side, we will never really be able to eradicate it. The money is so big and as long as that demand is so strong, we are going to have many problems.

I think we need to hear from people who have had the experience with not only the tragedy that drugs occasion, but also some success in trying to do something about it. Certainly one of our problems is the failure to be able to educate young people and other potential drug users of what the abuses are and certainly through some of these success stories and through some of the techniques that have been devised, I think we can learn much more about that.

I look forward to the hearing, and I am delighted to see we have a strong panel of witnesses to testify before us today.

Chairman ROTH. Thank you, Senator Chiles. I am very pleased at this time to call forward Tim Reid, director of the Entertainment Industries Council, and Brian Dyak, president of Entertainment Industries Council. If you two gentlemen will come forward. We have a rule in this subcommittee that all witnesses are sworn in so please raise your right hand.

Do you swear that the testimony you will give before this subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. REID. I do.

Mr. DYAK. I do.

Chairman ROTH. Gentlemen, please be seated. Tim, we are very privileged to have you here today with your colleague. I don't think it is necessary for me to give any introduction. All I can say is for the first time this year, I was able to get my 14-year-old daughter down here. I think that speaks for itself. But all of us are deeply grateful that people like you take an interest, knowing the demands on your time.

So would you please proceed with your testimony.

TESTIMONY OF TIM REID, DIRECTOR, ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRIES COUNCIL; AND BRIAN L. DYAK, PRESIDENT, ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRIES COUNCIL

Mr. REID. Thank you very much, Senator. It is a pleasure to be here this morning in Washington. I am pleased to be here because it provides me an opportunity to make a statement on behalf of the prevention of drug abuse among young people. I am here as a concerned parent and also as a member of the Board of Directors of the Entertainment Industries Council, Inc.

Chairman ROTH. Would you pull the microphone a little closer so people can hear?

Mr. REID. The Entertainment Industries Council, Inc., is a nonprofit organization based in Hollywood. Is is formed to use the enormous power and influence of the entertainment industry to deglamorize drug abuse, which we think is the No. 1 battle; that is, to deglamorize drugs in the eyes of young people around the country.

We have as our goal organizing all facets of the entertainment industry—motion pictures, the recording industry, television—to endorse and support a national drug awareness campaign. We believe that our industry is one of the most important and most influential industries right now of pubic opinion among young people, and contrary, of course, to public opinion, we are not all drug-crazed. A great number of us in the entertainment industry are drug-free. Of course, we don't all own hot tubs, either. A lot of this misinformation has been spread by the entertainment industry.

I would like to identify a few of the resources the entertainment industry can bring to bear on combating or preventing drug abuse among young people.

Though our industry has gained a reputation of being engulfed in drug abuse, I would like to assure this subcommittee that many of us in the industry, as I said, are unhappy with Hollywood's glamorization of drug use and have accepted the responsibility to do what we can to effect a change in our industry. In fact, the council has organized, some 44, 45, 50 celebrities who have taken a stand against drug abuse, and we will be bringing these individuals to the forefront as our efforts begin to develop programs so we can use these people to relate our "stay drug-free" message.

The council will be producing radio and television public service spots highlighting a number of personalities that related directly to young people.

The council is also working in cooperation with the producers, directors, and writers caucus. This show business group has quietly been influencing the industry to change the portrayal of drug and alcohol abuse within the motion picture industry and television. In fact, a council board director, Larry Stewart, is a member of this group. Members of the caucus distributed a white paper entitled "We've Done Some Thinking." The paper calls upon all producers, directors, and writers to seriously consider deglamorizing drugs or alcohol in all productions. The white paper was distributed to over 700 producers, writers, and directors, in an effort to not only raise their consciousness, but also provide production groups guidelines.

One of the problems, right now, is many people want to do something, but a few of them are a little confused as to what can be done rapidly. This white paper has been helpful in bringing awareness to people who write; the producers to understand they need not put in inference to drugs; the character doesn't necessarily have to be an alcoholic; tone down certain things and keep the context of the story in effect. I think this will begin to arise, and will be seen on television programs and in motion pictures and, hopefully, will be out and aiding young people.

The business of entertainment, as you mentioned, has shared its deaths in terms of drug abuse. We have lost a lot of talented individuals who have given up their future to drugs. We realize that each of these deaths also influence the public perception about our industry as, of course, drug crazed. This perception damages all of us in the business, and that is one of the reasons why I am very happy to be here to try to let people know, again, there are many of us who are against this. Of course, this kind of image, is continually brought out and exploited, can place our industry in jeopardy. People really believe we are all drug-crazed.

I received a fan letter—I won't call it a fan letter, I will have to say it is a viewer letter. This person definitely was not a fan. I received a letter from an irate viewer who had seen me on a local talk show, and I spoke out against drugs, and the letter was about five pages, very lucid, very informed kind of writing from a citizen who was just sure that I was lying and took issue with the fact that I would go on television and to lie and be against something when he was so sure all of us in Hollywood were, of course, drug-crazed.

These are the kind of images we in the Entertainment Industries Council are trying to change. If we don't do something, we could, in our business, kill the goose that laid the golden egg. I don't have to remind you what happens when you have a lot of actors out of work. Sooner or later one of them will get into politics.

Chairman ROTH. Try Florida, not Delaware.

Mr. REID. The reality is that the entertainment industry is very aware of drug use in Hollywood, and the role the industry can play to deglamorize drug use, especially among young people.

The major networks, mainly NBC at this time, have started a drug awareness program. The Scott Newman Foundation, which you may have heard of, has been very active in developing movie house anti-drug movie trailers. Studios have clamped down on personnel that use drugs and alcohol during working hours. Each studio lot established employee assistance programs to help those in need of rehabilitation services.

Celebrities, too, play a key role in the Entertainment Industries Council effort to reach teenagers with a "stay drug-free" message. Actors Tim Conway, Don Stroud, and myself have been visiting with hard-to-reach teenagers that are currently in drug rehabilitation programs, or possibly in juvenile institutions.

When I visit a teenager, I am very in tune to the fact that many of them relate to me as a role model. This implies the responsibility that I have to set an example that you can be what you want to be without drugs. Each time I meet with a group of teenagers, I try to convey a message that it is not OK to use drugs.

As you mentioned earlier, the peer pressure among young people right now is extremely high and extremely difficult for them to deal with. Personally, I have a sense of the pressure, mainly, of course, through my own teenagers. I was faced with nowhere near the amount of pressure they have now, but I also have two teenage children and from their experiences, I am frightened and also a bit confused and frustrated by how to overcome this peer pressure.

One of the things that I know is that the entertainment industry has a responsibility to offer an opportunity to confront this peer pressure. It was because of my interest in working with young people that I am actually in show business as an actor. It started when I was a marketing representative for E.I. du Pont based in Harvey, IL, a suburb of Chicago. I met an insurance agent, Tom Dreisen, at that time and he and I became members of the Jaycee Chapter in Harvey, IL. Some of the programs Jaycees are always coming up with are Pancake Day, Charcoal Day—all the things to raise funds for this community.

One of the things we came up with was sort of a maverick program at that time; this is late 1969, 1970. We came up with a drug abuse program that we wanted to take to local elementary schools.

We felt if we could catch the problem early on, we could make a change in our community.

We took this into the elementary schools. It was quite a successful program, using Jaycee chapters in the United States and 16 foreign countries. My partner and I related to young people and talked about local drug abuse. We didn't deal with it in a massive way; we dealt with it in a way they could understand in their neighborhood. People said, "You ought to become a comedy team." Sure enough, we were crazy enough to give it a try, and that is how I got started in show business.

I have a definite feeling about programs trying to get young people to kick their drug habits. I also find at that age, there were many young people involved with drugs. We were dealing with elementary school kids, and that was in 1969 through 1971. Here I am 15 years later, and I am still trying to get the same message to teenagers and, of course, adults also. That is, you can live an effective and happy life without drug abuse.

To think about drugs and alcohol being abused by elementary school kids should frighten most of us. I am also a little disturbed that parents deny drug abuse is a serious problem, but only relate it to Hollywood. We are dealing with a problem in epidemic proportions.

I am here, again, to let you know the entertainment industry community, as well as the council, accepts our responsibility to put our influence and talent behind a national campaign that would deglamorize drugs and alcohol abuse, especially among young people. This task, given significant participation and cooperation of our industry leaders will move the current efforts to prevent drug abuse among teenagers many steps forward. Never before has the time been more critical.

Our industry really has to act now and, of course, we do need help. The Board of Directors of the Entertainment Industries Council stands ready to assist this community and other efforts that prevent drug abuse in whatever way we can. The entertainment industry, the influence of television, motion picture and recording industry are an important parts of the solution to prevent drug abuse, especially among young people.

I would like to thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. Together, I believe we can make a difference, especially if we view this hearing as the beginning of a working partnership. I would like to thank Brian Dyak, president of the council, and I would like to thank him for putting this presentation together. And I would like to thank this subcommittee for its work with the young people in the drug prevention issue. If the council and I can be of further assistance, please recognize the fact a majority of Hollywood people are ready and willing to help. Contrary to popular belief, we are not all drug-crazed and are very much concerned about this issue.

Chairman ROTH. We are very much appreciative of the fact you are here and very active with the council. I thought we might at this stage ask Brian if there are any comments he may care to make about either the council or the problem at large?

Mr. DYAK. I don't have any statements that won't be covered.

Chairman ROTH. Delighted to have you here.

Let me just start out by saying that I strongly agree with you that a key ingredient to solving this problem is to, as you say, deglamorize the use of drugs. In my judgment, the only people that can really do that effectively are the role modelmakers, and that is the entertainment world and the sports world. So I think the effort on the part of you and the other members of the entertainment council, as well as sports figures, is critically important in doing something about the problem.

Let me say I think there are very few, at least I hope there are very few, who think the entertainment world is all on drugs. We all know that is not true. It is like any other community, it's a mixed batch, I would say. But, nevertheless, I think the fact you are willing to move ahead and provide leadership in this area is critically important.

I was interested in the fact that you said you had been working, I think, something like 15 years on this problem. I wonder if you could tell us what you think has happened over this period of time? There are a lot of people who think the problem is less important, less serious, that we are making real headway. Do you find that to be true? How do you view the situation?

Mr. REID. I am afraid to say I don't think we have made much headway. As a matter of fact, if anything, we are backstepping on the issue. I think the problem is more severe now than when I was first brought into fighting against the problem of drug abuse.

As I mentioned, I think peer pressure and the lack of alternatives to this pressure has caused a tremendous problem among youths who go into drugs and alcohol abuse. So long as we attack one issue and not the other, we narrowly define it as drug abuse and keep focused on the hard drugs. We sort of overlook alcohol abuse. The two of them together now, especially alcohol abuse, is growing in rapid proportions, along with teenage suicides and drunk driving among young people.

It is just a horrendous statistic across this country. I think this problem is much worse than when I started out.

Chairman ROTH. One of the things that has concerned me in this area is that sometimes I think stories that appear in the press, and that sometimes maybe the actions of government, leads some youths to think there is acquiescence to the situation. I remember being over in Japan several years ago when a well-known member of the Beatles came there and the Japanese officials moved very fast, when they found drugs on him, whereas you constantly read in popular magazines how this rock star or this entertainer or this sports figure comes and goes from this country and often there will be some open reference to the use of drugs.

Isn't that a key problem? As a father of a teenager, it bothers me very much to read these popular magazines, just sort of read these stories as if the use of drugs is so commonplace. Does it bother you?

Mr. REID. It bothers me an awful lot. Again, my teenagers are coming with the same issues. It is sort of a two-faced approach. We say no, but yet, when someone within our age group does violate the law, we seem to relax the issue or we back off. Of course, that gives them a message, it is a two-sided thing here—don't do as I do, do as I say.

So I think, yes, young people are definitely influenced by what they read in the papers and entertainment magazines. Again, that is why the Entertainment Industries Council has come together now. I think there is an immediate need to deglamorize drugs, especially among entertainers and sports figures. We have to start standing up and saying, wait a minute, this isn't right; we are not all in favor of this. We have to give a countermessage for young people to make a decision.

Many of them will be faced with a decision. If their peer groups or their idols, be they celebrities or rock stars, whatever, are all in favor, it adds to the weight of their decision to go with drugs. If we can give them another choice, another opportunity to see the real side of drug abuse, not the so-called glamorous side—we see in a lot of films, and a lot of entertainers say there is a bad side to drug abuse, I think that side and that issue has to be brought out more. Of course, that is what this group I am involved in is all about.

Chairman ROTH. I strongly agree with you. I think one of the serious problems is that many young people see drugs as glamorous. If you are part of the so-called smart set, that's the way to go. For that reason, your organization is critically important.

Another side of the problem that bothers me very much is that one runs too much into the attitude on the part of well-meaning people that this is sort of a problem of the poor or of the ghettos; that it doesn't really permeate all society when, in fact, as I understand, there is no area safe from it. It makes no difference, as I said in my opening remarks, if you are in the city or the rural areas, whether you are rich or poor, it's a problem that sort of permeates our society.

Have you found that to be true?

Mr. REID. Yes. As a matter of fact, you can look at a few of the examples in the rising kind of drugs young people use today. For example, cocaine was not really a drug young people used in great numbers over the years. That is a drug that has sort of grown in its acceptance among young people. Surprisingly, I don't know where they get the kind of money to afford cocaine, but they do come up with it. I think that rise in young people will parallel the rise among the adult population that we see across this country. Cocaine is definitely one of the most major abusing drugs among adults. So as that rises, as celebrities, as political figures, whoever is involved in a case or in a story that involves a cocaine habit, as that information is seen in the press, young people seem to use that as a goal also.

I see a rapid rise among young people again, paralleled in the adults.

Chairman ROTH. There was a report in the newspaper just within the past couple weeks that in many of our leading prep schools, the use of cocaine has become a very serious problem. I, like you, of course, wonder where many of the young people get the funds, the money to buy these drugs. It is also interesting that a number of our mayors, for instance, the good mayor of Philadelphia—I think there were three of them, bipartisan—said the most critical problem in solving crime is to solve the problem of drugs. So this impacts upon our society in many ways.

Let me, if I might, just go back because I think we are all extremely interested in the council and what the council is trying to do. I gather what you are really trying to do in one way is to change the message that is getting to our young people. Too often we get sort of a pro-drug message in the media. What you are going to do, I gather, is change that message.

[At this point in the hearing, Senator Chiles withdrew from the hearing room.]

[The letter of authority follows:]

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS,
SENATE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS,
Washington, DC.

Pursuant to Rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, permission is hereby granted for the chairman, or any member of the subcommittee as designated by the chairman, to conduct upon and/or executive session hearings without a quorum of two members for the administration of oaths and taking testimony in connection with hearings on the Prevention of Drug Abuse Among Youth. This hearing will be held on June 26, 1984.

WILLIAM V. ROTH, Jr.,
Chairman.

SAM NUNN,
Ranking Minority Member.

Mr. REID. Yes, we are trying to counter the message. It will be very difficult in such a short time to change a message where the floodgates have been opened and many of the youth films, each summer they come out and much of the information you read in a lot of the magazines, so forth, is pro-drug so it is hard to change it.

What we want to do is counter it; we want to give another view; we want to realistically depict drug abuse and look at the effects. If you believe what these kids see in the movies, you would think a person could probably be high on drugs, drink a six-pack of beer, drive a van through traffic, maneuver to the beach, make love to 20 different women and do it all in the same day—what a guy. We know that is impossible. Drug abuse and the effect of drugs, just one of those drugs, has a debilitating effect on your nervous system, your judgment, everything. Just to drive a car under the effects of alcohol is one of the most dangerous things you can do in this country or anywhere in the world. Put all those together and you have someone who is a dangerous weapon. Yet the mood is that that can be done—maneuvers, a wheelie, all these things. This gives, I think, the young mind the impression that they can perform well under these kind of effects. It is a glamorous, fun-filled kind of weekend to get stoned and have a good time.

What we would like to do, any time we possibly can, is to get a writer, a producer, a director—if you are going to have that—show what really happens. Depict what happens to a young mind, what happens to a young body under these kinds of influences and let that also be part of the story.

If we did that enough, at least we would give a challenging side to deglamorize that.

Chairman ROTH. Let me ask you a question with respect to rock stars who, of course, our young people are particular followers of. My own children are always going to see some rock star in Philadelphia or nearby, if not further.

It bothers me that rock concerts are known to be places where the use of marijuana and other drugs is commonplace. All the young people want to go to them. Are there rock stars who are members of the council, because it seems to me that rock stars have a tremendous impact on our children, and it would be very helpful if you could get some of the well-known ones included in the council?

Mr. REID. Yes, we have quite a few. As a matter of fact, Ted Nugent, who has been around a few years and known as a hard rocker, is a member of our committee, and he is very much involved in the fight against drug abuse and always has been. It's that image again—everyone who gets on the stage and blasts music has got to be drug-crazed.

This, again, is what we want to do: we want to give information, we want to let it be known there are a number of people in the music industry who are against drug abuse. Again, that is one of the things that perhaps this subcommittee can answer to, is the fact that at any of these concerts, drugs are so pervasive—as you mentioned, you can go to any concert and find it openly being used.

It seems to be accepted and that is something, of course, the concert promoters—we can directly go to them and say these things have to be policed and have to be taken care of.

Mr. DYAK. In fact, when the council first kicked off in February, a promotion company, Pace Corp., who promotes primarily the largest rock concerts in the country, the chairman of their board became increasingly concerned that drugs were being increasingly used during rock concerts. He also was increasingly concerned when he was paying the bills after rock concerts, there would be a bill slipped in there somewhere for an amount of money for an undisclosed item. He came up with a statement that said when the band can get a dealer that gives us a receipt, we will pay the bill. It is kind of tough to find a dealer who gives a receipt.

The reality of that is in the rock business, naturally, there are drugs. At the same time, there are drug-free musicians. At the same time, there are promoters increasingly concerned that as they promote rock concerts and as communities get more and more upset with rock concerts, that within 3 to 5 years they will be down to one-third of the rock concerts that are currently promoted.

So that corporation, in fact, gave us our seed money as a responsible group within the entertainment industry to work toward not only deglamorizing but also doing enough that would encourage, especially community leaders, to understand that the entertainment industry, though, yes, it does produce these concerts, at the same time is trying to do something about a problem that happens in the concerts.

Chairman ROTH. I think that is a very good point. I think part of the problem is education of community leaders as well, public figures, like myself.

Mr. DYAK. Some of that is getting by the stigma of how to do it.

Chairman ROTH. What do you see as the most important thing the Entertainment Industries Council could accomplish in the next year?

Mr. REID. Again, I used the word several times, I think if we can make an impact on deglamorizing drugs within our own industry and answer our own problems. I don't want to give the impression I am putting my head in the sand and ignoring it; we do have big problems in our industry, drug-related problems, the way we show images on the screen and television, and the way we handle it within our own policing system, be it the studio, whatever. I think the council has to be involved, and we have to do whatever we can. We have a very strong board of directors, and we have members of the board of directors who are involved in all areas of entertainment from production to the studio to television networks. I think we have to use that power in terms of influencing the decisionmakers in Hollywood, the creative decisionmakers. If we can begin to let them know we are very serious and that we are not in a sense attacking industry—but trying to help industry—because I am very much concerned about the image of this industry as it affects what I do for a living, because if we continue to tear it down, continue to show it in a negative light, it is going to be detonated; it is going to begin to deteriorate the industry more than it is, and it is going to hurt my livelihood.

I am looking at it in a sense for selfish reasons, also. We have to turn it around, not that people won't want to tune into anything to watch.

Mr. DYAK. Part of what I would like to see accomplished this next year is also a partnership with the formation of public policy. There is a reality that is happening out there on a daily level. Just last week we were all barraged with the John Belushi book coming out. "Square Pegs," another television program, closed down because of supposed drug use; an actor, Dan Haggarty, was accused of dealing cocaine. We don't know if he is guilty or not guilty yet. So just in the last 10 days, the public has been barraged with Hollywood and drugs.

It would be wonderful for 10 days to barrage the public with the entertainment industry's effort to deglamorize drugs. So when Tim was saying a countermovement, it's a counter to not only what the messages are, but how the public is then given information. We probably won't pick up—Tim is in the TV Guide this week, but we probably won't pick it up 3 months from now and read a full story about drug abuse; that is not to say we might not be able to make that happen, but we probably won't.

So moving together to work with the media and one of our board of directors is Columnist Jack Anderson. If we can use television, can influence motion pictures, we can use the radio, and we can move into some cooperative beginning with the print media, we may have a shot at deglamorizing drugs and then part of our goal being by the beginning of the 21st century. We have 15 years to recoup what 1 week of publicity did 10 days ago.

Chairman ROTH. One of the reasons I think that this movement you are initiating within the industry is so important is that it is very difficult from the outside to do a great deal because it smacks of censorship. For example, considering what we do here at the subcommittee, we don't want to appear we are in in a position of censorship. I understand the producers and the creative people want to be realistic

in many cases. At the same time, the sad fact of life is that showing the use of drugs, particularly in a glamorous setting, is not only being realistic but it has a tremendous impact on not only the young, for that matter, but all people. So that one of the reasons I feel so strongly that you people can make a difference, a real difference, is that this kind of a problem is best cleaned up from within.

Mr. REID. I agree wholeheartedly there. The industry, Hollywood in general, is very frightened of just the mere implication of censorship, because it is, by and large, a creative community and any time censorship gets involved in it, then, of course, you will kill the whole germ of what we hopefully are all about.

I hope if this group can continue the way it has continued and begin to put pressure, not so much pressure but to at least let people have an opportunity and an avenue to bring ideas. We have to begin to let the media know that we are serious about what we are trying to do.

As this message begins to permeate the industry itself, I think you will see a voluntary change of writers. We will never ever eliminate drug references, because some times in the stories, it is necessary for the story line to relate what happened to a real life individual, if that is, of course, what the story is about.

What we are trying to do is take the unnecessary use of drugs in films away. There is no need if it does not further the story point or carry the character further in its development to have those, what I call being abused, and depict that, just really no reason to it. I think that is what we are really attacking.

Chairman ROTH. I would like to carry this dialog on, and we will do that later, but we do have a number of other distinguished people appearing before this subcommittee. I want to say, as chairman of this subcommittee, we are very anxious to cooperate and work with you. I think to effectively counter what has been going on will take the best talents of all of us and close coordination and cooperation. I look forward very much to working with you. Thank you very much.

Mr. REID. Thank you.

Mr. DYAK. Thank you very much.

Chairman ROTH. We are delighted to have here Carolyn Mattingly, accompanied by the senior member of her family, Senator Mattingly. Carolyn is president of the Congressional Families for Drug-Free Youth. I am sorry my wife isn't here. I think that the wives or husbands, as the case may be, of Senators are the unsung heroines and heroes because they do tremendous work. They have to raise a family sometimes without the assistance of the Senator. So I think it is amazing, Carolyn, that you have found the time to lead this kind of a fight as president of the Congressional Families for Drug-Free Youth. With that, Senator Mattingly, would you care to make any remarks?

[At this point in the hearing, Senator Chiles entered the hearing room.]

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR MATTINGLY

Senator MATTINGLY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is always a pleasure to introduce a distinguished Georgian in front of the committee, especially a distinguished committee as the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. It is a bit out of

the ordinary today because I can't remember when I was able to introduce somebody that I was more familiar with than my wife. But I won't waste your valuable time with some of the superlatives, let me just say I am proud of Carolyn's work in organizing the Congressional Families for Drug-Free Youth. She and the other wives and family members recognize drug abuse as the largest single problem facing the American family, and they decided to do something about it, and try to find a solution.

All I can add to what she is going to say, whatever this Nation of ours has to do to beat the drug problem, we should do it. With that, Mr. Chairman, I will now turn this over to my wife as I have to go to another hearing. I am sure Senator Chiles is aware he has probably already been to the same hearing I am going to right now, the Appropriations Committee. Thank you very much.

Chairman ROTH. Before Carolyn starts, I want to say, Senator Mattingly, we would be delighted to have you come up here and join the panel. After all, it is sort of a remarkable opportunity to have your wife under oath and ask her various questions you may want to ask her.

Senator MATTINGLY. I would enjoy that, Mr. Chairman, but I have to go home at night.

Chairman ROTH. At this time, I would very much like to call forward Michael Winchester. Michael, we are, indeed, privileged to have you here today as a leader in the effort to do something about drug abuse among youth. I think it is important that the people here know you serve as the youth project consultant for the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth, and you also are the coordinator of Prevention Using Student Help, Council Bluffs, IA. So you have been very much on the front line of the battle.

Would you both please stand and raise your right hand.

Do you swear the testimony you will give before this subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. MATTINGLY. I do.

Mr. WINCHESTER. I do.

Chairman ROTH. Thank you. Please be seated.

Senator CHILES. Carolyn, I just want to note your husband left before you were sworn. We are delighted to have you here.

Chairman ROTH. Thank you, Carolyn. Please proceed with your statement.

TESTIMONY OF CAROLYN MATTINGLY, PRESIDENT, CONGRESSIONAL FAMILIES FOR DRUG-FREE YOUTH; AND MICHAEL J. WINCHESTER, YOUTH PROJECT CONSULTANT, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF PARENTS FOR DRUG-FREE YOUTH AND COORDINATOR, PREVENTION USING STUDENT HELP, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA

Mrs. MATTINGLY. Thank you, Chairman Roth and Senator Chiles. I appreciate the opportunity to testify before your subcommittee. I have a statement to make and would like some support documents to be included as part of the permanent committee hearing record.

Chairman ROTH. Without objection, so ordered.

[The support documents referred to may be found in the files of the subcommittee. Mrs. Mattingly's statement follows:]

Mrs. MATTINGLY. Mr. Chairman, Gordon Peterson said recently on Channel 9, Washington, DC, a series on drug abuse that the wholesale permissiveness of the 1960's and 1970's is past, but the drug abuse that it gave rise to remains. As a parent whose children got through and beyond those tough times without drugs, by the grace of God, I might add, I distinctly remember how so-called experts passed off the marijuana and alcohol use which was rampant as just a modern rite of passage, certainly not anything to worry about. But the statistics were frightening, and all too often they had familiar faces.

Today the substance abuse epidemic has reached crisis proportions affecting every neighborhood, every segment of American society. At the same time, more and more scientific evidence is coming in that, yes, marijuana is, indeed, harmful and far from enhancing the senses, actually distorts and impairs them.

Evidence shows, too, that the earlier a person begins to ingest alcohol, the greater his chances for addiction to it. The good news, however, is that more and more people are getting beyond the wall of denial and facing the problem, and in the facing of it, families are being brought together, neighborhoods are starting in some places to be neighborly again and some communities are discovering a new kind of strength.

Congressional Families for Drug-Free Youth, the organization that I represent, develops programs that inform congressional families of the realities of drug abuse, acts as an information resource for congressional families who want to help the families in their own communities with drug abuse prevention programs and give support as members are able to the national umbrella organization, the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth.

Our organization was born because of Nancy Reagan. In the spring of 1982, I was privileged to accompany her to a PRIDE conference in Atlanta. PRIDE is the acronym for Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education.

As she spoke to the conferees, I was thinking of how much we needed her message in dozens of communities across Georgia; but then I remembered she had another 49 States to inspire. It was my husband who eventually browbeat me into realizing that among the congressional wives there had to be some who could become a liaison between the drug abuse experts in Washington and communities all across the Nation. I did protest that we were all too busy already, but I had to admit that our strange way of living with a foot in both camps (that is, in our home States or districts and in Washington) could be an advantage. Another advantage was that simply by virtue of our being the wives or husbands of elected officials, we would have an extra measure of influence. What we would say and what we would choose to take on as a cause just might become news.

Special Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy, Dr. Carlton Turner, liked the idea, provided a list of women who had met back in 1979 and 1980 to learn more about the problem, and in the fall of 1982, several of us, along with Dr. Woodie Woodward of my husband's staff, met with Dr. Turner to prepare to become an organization.

In March of 1983, we sent a letter to all congressional spouses, inviting them to an April meeting that would present an overview of the whole subject of substance abuse. From the beginning, we were blessed with superb speakers who knew what we needed to learn.

At that first meeting, attended by about 40 women, we had an all-star cast of speakers, provided by the NFP, beginning with Bob Kramer, member of the Maryland House of Delegates, father and drug abuse expert. He left no one with any illusions when he told us, "Our kids are hitting puberty and drugs at the same time, and the greatest part of the tragedy is that we're raising a generation with a chemically blunted adolescence."

Next we heard Carolyn Burns who now heads the Nancy Reagan Speakers Bureau. In her words, "I have one of the two most important jobs in the world, I'm a mother." And her example showed dramatically what one person can do. Not always an expert in the field of drug abuse, she became one when she needed to for the sake of her own family, and she has helped countless other families in the process.

We heard Pat Burch and Susan Silverman, lobbyists who specialize in the vital area of drug legislation, and, finally, Dr. Turner reminded us that parents have to be parents, not just pals of their kids, nor can they afford to be ill-informed critics of the teen scene.

At our May meeting, we concentrated on marijuana and drug paraphernalia, with another authoritative speaker from the NFP, Joyce Nalepka. She came bearing a suitcase loaded with High Times magazines and gadgets that threatened to boggle all of our minds.

No one should hold meetings in July, but we did, having a preview of the two-segment PBS special "The Chemical People," with Lloyd Kaiser of WQED Pittsburgh flying in to tell us how the project had succeeded in Pennsylvania the year before.

Continuing task forces were formed as a result of the town meetings where viewers saw the original two TV programs. At our meeting, members were given individualized packets prepared by the NFP, listing parent groups and other existing organizations in their States or districts, as well as local PBS representatives to contact with offers of help for "The Chemical People" promotion.

In September, I spoke about our organization at the annual NFP conference here, and our members hosted a reception on Capitol Hill for conference delegates and Members of Congress. With "The Chemical People" town meetings held nationwide in late October and early November, we were able to use our own members as speakers for our November meeting, having those who helped promote the PBS telecasts report on their activities. Each participant was elated at the appreciation she had found for her involvement at home.

In January 1984, Luana Shumway, of California, put together our first newsletter which went out to all congressional wives inviting them to a February meeting featuring STRAIGHT, Inc. Some of us had already visited open meetings of this outstanding drug rehabilitation center, but since not all of our members could schedule such a visit, STRAIGHT came to us and presented what was, I think, our most heart-wrenching, yet inspiring program. STRAIGHT, if you will allow me to editorialize a little, rebuilds families and helps develop in them the qualities of strength, self-control, wisdom, patience, faith and love.

Early in February, we agreed to host a news conference/reception on the occasion of the issuing of the Fifth Grade Teen Titans Comic Book, produced by DC Comics, NFP and IBM. Fourth and sixth grade versions had already been distributed under the auspices of Keebler Baking Co. and the National Soft Drink Bottlers, along with DC Comics and NFP. Despite the fact that Congress recessed mid-afternoon February 9, the date of our 5:30 reception, a decent crowd turned out to meet Wonder Woman, Batman, and representatives of the sponsoring organizations.

In March, several of us met with a number of foreign experts in the field of drug abuse, brought to the United States by USIA's Institute of International Education for 1 month's study of how this country is dealing with the problem. All of them were aware of the ambivalence of earlier administrations toward the use and abuse of controlled substances. They were encouraged by this administration's initiatives and all were shocked that our cherished freedom of speech could permit such licenses as they saw in High Times magazine.

Our May speaker was Sue Rusche of Families in Action in Atlanta, whose drug abuse column "Striking Back" syndicated by King Features, answers questions from readers and now appears in more than 80 newspapers across the country.

Another mother turned expert, in this case to protect her children, she speaks as she writes, combining a wealth of scientific information with an equal measure of wisdom. That was our last official meeting for this election year, but it left us with a project for this summer—working to persuade newspaper editors in our States and district to carry her extraordinarily helpful column. Our speaking before parents, civic groups, and young people remains a continuing project.

Briefly, I'll cover the subject of our funding. This has come from my husband, an individual and an organization in Savannah, GA, and our primary source is Sandoz, Inc., a pharmaceutical manufacturer based in New Jersey.

A great potential for sharing information exists in congressional offices if only each member of our organization can get the cooperation of her husband's health L.A. I know Woodie keeps me supplied with more books, articles, pamphlets, and tapes than I can get through. But that's a great help. A number of staff people have attended our meetings, sometimes taking notes for a member who couldn't come, and other times for their own education.

I want to close by reading parts of an article by R. Emett Tyrell, Jr., on the occasion of the cocaine-induced death of a friend:

> A decade or so ago, one of the terms used to sanitize the drug issue was "victimless crime." The ardors have by now been spent. The victims of the so-called victimless crimes pile up. Yet, as with so many crucial matters about which Americans should be in accord and resolute, we remain ambivalent about eliminating drugs.

Recalling the widespread drug addiction that he witnessed at the Egyptian University in the late 1920's, the English journalist Malcolm Muggeridge writes in his memoirs of the stupefied faces and inert minds. His description comports with the dozing lumps of blissful stupidity so clearly observable among today's habitues of cocaine and all the other less celebrated drugs. Why can we not deal so rigorously with narcotics as we did with cyclamates and such other alleged insalu-

brious items? The answer is to be found in politics. If ever one of the elite interest groups of the republic makes the elimination of drugs an issue on its national agenda, drugs and all ambivalent references to them will be done. I hope we are on our way.

Chairman ROTH. Thank you very much for your most interesting testimony. I think we will hear from Mr. Winchester first before we start with questions. I would ask you, Mr. Winchester, to summarize your statement, please.*

Mr. WINCHESTER. I want to say, Mr. Chairman and Senator Chiles, I am very flattered to be here today. I think particularly in light of the fact on paper we cite no qualifications for being an expert in alcohol and drug abuse among kids. What expertise I have in this field I have gained in working in the last 3 years with kids who have been involved, in one case, and in another case with kids who want to keep other kids from getting involved with drugs.

My first experience with this was 3 years ago when I was a member of the school board in Council Bluffs. I had occasion the last year I was a member to meet a young man, Brian Smith, who at the time was 15 and probably about the most poised, articulate, intelligent person I ever met in my life. I was very surprised you could be that intelligent and unique at 15 years old. I was also surprised to find a year later this neat, young man smoked pot every day, snorted coke every day and started these habits at the age of 12. I, for some reason, felt I should do something about that.

I got involved in an effort to get him to stop. I eventually did, but had a great deal of difficulty because it was difficult at that time to come up with the kind of information that I think persuades a kid who is a straight A student, who is doing well in school, who comes from a good home, has a nice family, who is not suffering from any of the so-called coping problems and self-esteem problems that many experts say cause the drug problem. This was a nice, normal kid who had a nice, normal background who played with drugs, simply because he didn't know any better.

And eventually, by becoming involved with parents groups, I was able to get my hands on mountains of good, scientific medical information which I was able to use to persuade him to stop using drugs. The unfortunate thing is I got him off drugs, and he kind of got me on, at least to the extent I have been doing this for the last 3 years ever since.

The next thing that happened—we had a parents group in Council Bluffs, IA, that was having difficulty getting started. They thought there was a drug problem, but they were a little confused because at the same time, they were hearing these tales about things that were going on. There were confusing reports coming particularly from the schools, there aren't any kids using drugs; the ones who were are so few in number there is no need to do anything about it. Fortunately, the kids who had to deal with it day in and day out knew that wasn't true.

We drummed up a group of six 15-year-olds who simply decided enough was enough—they wanted to do something. One thing they wanted to do was become very educated. Contrary to what many

*The complete statement of Michael J. Winchester may be found in the files of the subcommittee.

people think, the kids today, I think, are very interested in knowing what drugs do to them and, unfortunately, we have not done a very good job of telling them. We had these six 15-year-olds who eventually grew to a group of about 1,200 now; when we first started, we had two meetings in the summer of 1982. At the end of two meetings, they decided they were ready to do something. They approached their local city council and asked them to ban drug paraphernalia in Council Bluffs, and the council passed an ordinance banning drug paraphernalia.

If you are a 15-year-old and appear at a city council meeting and get the city council to immediately pass a law at your request, you really think you are on top of the world. They were prepared to go off and offer their services to the President of the United States, and they thought they could sort out things in the Middle East, if necessary.

Their attitudes continued along that line. They have become, these young people, in a sense, drug experts. In order to describe to you how expert they are, I want to tell you about a situation. One of the guys in our group in the 4th grade started using drugs and got involved in our group when he was in the 10th grade. He was asked to make a television commercial. The interviewer asked him, "Well, Andy, what would you do if someone asked you to use drugs," thinking he would say I would tell them I am not interested, anything like that.

Andy looked into the camera and said, I would say, before you light a marijuana joint, there are 421 chemicals; after you light it there are over 400 after you light it, and after I told them everything else I knew about marijuana, I ended up blowing their minds. That is the kind of approach they have taken. We had marvelous success with it.

What we basically have been are a tremendous role model to younger kids.

[At the point in the hearing, Senator Cochran entered the hearing room.]

Mr. WINCHESTER. We have sent these teenagers in to work with 5th and 6th graders where they essentially tell the kids what drugs do to them, what the consequences of using them are, and how they say we try to blend humor, fun, straightforward factual sophisticated information kids are very interested in.

If I can make some generalizations from what I have seen across the country, talking to kids, working with kids I work with, three approaches have been tried in the past. I think, for solving this problem, none of which alone will actually do the job; and I think probably all three of them together won't do the job.

Some people have taken the position we should beg the kids to stop using it. I don't think that is going to work. I don't think we will bribe them away from using it; I don't think we are going to be able to bully them away from doing it, because the opportunities to use drugs are limitless and the opportunities are just as limitless. I think we made three mistakes in the culture in the last 20 years or so. First of all, as you all know from your recent hearings on the supply side of this, we have a tremendous industry out there which is basically making a lot of money off of teenagers. The supply of drugs in every high school in America is to be literally get your hands on just about everything you want.

At the same time, you have a national industry that has devoted itself or parts of it devoted their efforts toward making fun of teenagers. That is why I am so encouraged with what Mr. Reid is talking about——

Chairman ROTH. Let me interrupt for just a minute.

Mr. WINCHESTER. Sure.

Chairman ROTH. I think what you said is right, that at almost any high school, you can get any kind of drug you want. Why isn't it possible to somehow interrupt that supply? I know you can't stop it 100 percent. Why are we not more successful in at least decreasing the ready supply?

Mr. WINCHESTER. I think it is very simple. A joint is a small thing about this long and this big around; a pill is even smaller. The practical difficulties for any concerned, most concerned principal or parent in the world, short of probably doing a strip search of their kid, is not going to be able to detect those type of things. It is very easily concealed.

The problem is, I think, largely, that we have a hard time identifying the kids who are doing it. There is not the druggy look anymore. The nice kids are doing it, the kids who comb their hair, take showers and smell nice like everybody else, they are doing it. I don't think anybody is really in a position to walk up to a kid and say, I think you've got a pill on. It only takes a few for them to get a tremendous effect sometimes. It is like trying to find a needle in a haystack. With that being the case, I think it is one of the most difficult things. That is why, for example, when I talk to younger kids, I think we are beginning to see some change in the progression when kids get into drugs. The old idea used to be, and I think it is probably still largely true, you starve a fever and then you go to marijuana from there. They are telling me marijuana is easier to get and easier for them to conceal. If you have a 14-year-old go to school who wants to get bombed one way or the other, if he takes a six-pack, it is going to be easily detected; but if he has a joint or pill he can slip that in his pocket, smoke it in the restroom or swallow it in the hall and away he goes.

Chairman ROTH. Go ahead, if you would.

Mr. WINCHESTER. As I mentioned before, we have the industry that certainly—the entertainment industry—an industry making fun out of teenagers, the summer sex, drugs, and rock and roll movies that come out every year, fast times, probably beach girls. We have that problem.

I think the other problem we have with teenagers today is we have a national attempt to make excuses for them. To explain away some of the things they do and not really insist or demand that they grow up drug free and that they be accountable. I think that is one of the things we need to do.

I think the three changes I would recommend we approach adolescent drug and alcohol abuse and prevention is: first of all, we have to really get down and do some educating. In order to do that, being primary educators are the parents and teachers and they are going to have to be educated themselves. I think there is a great deal of so-called drug education that takes place in schools many times that doesn't have anything to do with drugs at all.

We recently adopted a curriculum in the Council Bluffs School District which, of course, is decisionmaking; it is a 305-page booklet which devotes three sentences to the drug of marijuana which we know 60 percent of the kids use before they graduate from high school. It is a course in decisionmaking, a decision is not right or wrong, it is judged effective or ineffective as to whether it produces satisfying or unsatisfying consequences. I think that kind of approach tells the high school students who smoked a joint before he got to that class, if it produced a satisfying consequence of getting high, I guess it is OK to do it because there is no right or wrong.

I think we have to change the way we educate kids. I think the discipline thing is extremely important for kids. I am reporting this to you from the kids. The kids are telling me they want it; they want it as much as they need it. I think one of the most pernicious things we may see in the next few years are those drug education and prevention efforts which are conducted by otherwise responsible people who are going to attempt to teach the children how to use drugs and alcohol responsibly. We have, for example, a book that you can probably buy in many book stores. It's being used in college courses; it's available as a high school text book marketed by Textbook Publishing Co. It is called "Chocolate to Morphine." Essentially the thesis of this book is the way to prevent abuse is to teach kids how to abuse drugs and alcohol. They literally have step by step on how to do it.

The January 1984 issue of Social Work says that what we should do is teach kids they should use marijuana in moderation; they should limit its use to school and on weekends. They should be discrete while using it and should not use it in combination with other drugs. I think that is kind of a mixed message that kids will not interpret.

I would certainly be confused with it and given all the pervasive peer pressure and cultural pressure to use, a good guy coming in and telling you they don't need to stop doing that, they just need to start learning how to do it right. I think the biggest thing we deprive kids in America of is in large part respect. I think the chairman, when he mentioned one of the things that gives rise to this is the fact these kids are in a rush to grow up. I think we have to realize that adolescents do want to grow up; they want to be treated in a sophisticated sort of way and want sophisticated information about why or why not they should do certain things. I know certain drug experts take 6th graders; they have balloons released in the air with a note that says, "This is their alternative to drugs."

Unfortunately, that flies in the face of what a 6th grader desperately wants. He wants to think of himself and other people think of him as a real grown-up kid who is smart and on the way to being a teenager. Unfortunately, while we have wanted to see them as those cute, nice little kids, the drug culture oftentimes is the first situation where somebody that is older than them comes over and says, "Hey, kid, you are big enough now to try this, want to smoke this, want to put this in your nose?" I guess that is why it is so important we begin to treat them with some respect, to begin to believe and know they can understand hard scientific information and begin to deliver it to them in an effective way. That is why we worked with the older kids working with the younger kids, and we insisted our older kids become educated about it.

Chairman ROTH. I would ask you to try to complete your testimony.

Mr. WINCHESTER. I am going to wind up now. I recently became associated with the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth. In the next few months, we are going to be starting an effort where we are hopefully going to take this concept and go nationwide with it. I think respecting teenagers requires sometimes we go toe to toe and eyeball to eyeball with them. I am looking forward to this project because it is also an opportunity to work shoulder to shoulder with them.

[At this point in the hearing, Senator Chiles withdrew from the hearing room.]

Chairman ROTH. Thank you, Mike. We appreciate your fascinating account. I would like to welcome Senator Cochran. Do you have any opening remarks you care to make?

Senator COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your recognizing me. I do have a statement for the record which I would appreciate having included.

Chairman ROTH. Without objection.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR COCHRAN

Senator COCHRAN. I want to congratulate you on convening these hearings. I think it is an excellent idea of having this group of witnesses talk to us this morning about this very important national problem we all face. I had the privilege of conducting some hearings in my own State about how we could do a better job of not only education, but also trying to stop the drug trafficking that is going on and to involve the military in a more aggressive way in drug interdiction efforts in the Caribbean and gulf region. These were very interesting hearings and the National Federation provided a very important witness at those hearings, and I was quite impressed with the work that was being done around the country by the federation.

Mr. Chairman, I'm encouraged to see these representatives from the grassroots efforts in our communities and on the national level here today, to share with us their successes and the problems they still face in educating the public about teenage drug abuse.

Last July, when I held hearings in Mississippi which included testimony from Mrs. Shirley Coletti, who was then chairman of the Treatment Committee of the National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth. I look forward to the testimony of that group again today. I also heard testimony from Mrs. June Milam, director of DREAM—Drug Research and Education Association of Mississippi—which was only the second such statewide organization to develop. They began in 1981 and in 2 years formed over 60 active organizations, community organization, and provided over 80 communities with technical assistance. They have sponsored several statewide conferences which attracted thousands of people, both adults and teenagers. I'm anxious to hear of the efforts like this across our Nation and what these representatives feel the role of the Federal Government is in their efforts and how we in Congress can help.

I am glad to have a chance to welcome Carolyn Mattingly, too, to the hearings. We appreciate you being here and helping us by appearing as a part of this panel.

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Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to hear the testimony. I wish I could be here all morning. We have so many places to be and other things to do, it is really a shame we can't focus the attention in one hearing we really need to. I know the other members of the committee would like to be here as well to hear this testimony. I congratulate you on having the hearing and look forward to the suggestions we will get from all these witnesses. Thank you very much.

Chairman ROTH. Let me ask you a few questions, if I might, before us now, as well as Tim, it seems to me we are talking about in many ways a three-level attack on drug abuse by adolescents. Tim articulated the problem of deglamorizing drug use. It seems to me, Carolyn, you are here to talk about the role of parents in this problem, that parents are a significant part of doing something about the problem. I guess maybe in many ways, the most important level of attack is through the peer pressure. If we can get the kind of leadership on the individual campuses, we have gone a large way in helping solve the problem; would you agree with that, Carolyn?

Mrs. MATTINGLY. Yes, I do.

Chairman ROTH. Mike?

Mr. WINCHESTER. Yes.

Chairman ROTH. Let me ask you a few questions, if I might, Carolyn. From your experience, what recommendations do you have to offer interested Americans in putting together a kind of drug-free organization?

[At this point in the hearing, Senator Chiles entered the hearing room.]

Mrs. MATTINGLY. There are almost in all the States now parent groups——

Chairman ROTH. Can you pull your microphone just a little closer?

Mrs. MATTINGLY. In all the States, I think there are now parent groups, and I think it would be wise for a community intending to set one up to get in touch with an existing group. The NFP has had publicity in nationwide articles in the Reader's Digest and Parade magazine. That is a good starting place. They can send out pamphlets on the formation of these groups that are very effective. PRIDE also has a similar pamphlet and that is headquartered in Atlanta.

Chairman ROTH. Has any effort been made, say, by your organization or other organizations to contact every high school and tell them who to reach? I am sure in many of our larger urban areas, school officials probably know. But it would seem to me to be helpful if that kind of information was gotten out where there was help in organizing the kind of group that you are talking about.

Mrs. MATTINGLY. We ourselves have not contacted high schools. Maybe individually, in a few of the members' areas. But high schools are sensitive about being approached and being told they have a problem. I think they are victims often of denial. I hear this from the Department of Education, which has a program and a system, a group they send out to educate them only upon request.

Chairman ROTH. Mike, have you made any efforts, or has the National Federation of Parents, to reach the various high schools?

Mr. WINCHESTER. I think basically what happens is the National Federation of Parents has a toll-free telephone number, and people who are interested can call. There is a Nancy Reagan Speakers' Bu-

reau which makes speakers available. I think the problem is unless somebody wants you to come in, if you simply contact them, and I tried that in one situation, it is difficult to get in. They feel very threatened by that. Although it is, as you mentioned, you get into rural areas, something like Palmira, MO, places like that, and if they want you bad enough, they can get you any place in the country.

Chairman ROTH. I must say that I am delighted the First Lady has made this a primary goal of hers, to be involved in this critical problem because I think it is important for there to be strong national leadership, to disabuse the public, as well as the students, of the glamour of drugs.

I was interested, Mike, you talked about the focus of your educational program, I understand, on 5th and 6th graders. Is there strong evidence that kids at that age are using drugs? Is that the key time to attack the problem?

Mr. WINCHESTER. Weekly Reader recently completed a survey that 4th graders begin to feel some or a lot of pressure to try drugs, as early as that age. I know Andy, one of the kids in our group, started using drugs in the 4th grade. I encountered a girl in Indianapolis who started shooting heroin when she was 6. Her mother had gotten her started. I was in a small town where 5-year-old kids, kids who are now 6th graders, who started when they were 5. We have some cases where it starts earlier than that. Some kids are literally raised on it because there is a generation of pothead parents out there in some cases.

I think the problem is we have got to get to them while they are still receptive and a message going in and talking to large groups of kids, many of whom are already using drugs and persuading them not to do it is extremely difficult. I think we have to go to 5th and 6th graders where it really isn't a part of their lifestyle, but they are still old enough to understand it is something coming up and they will have to deal with it soon.

Chairman ROTH. Let me go back to an earlier question about trying to cut off the supply in the schools. You mentioned that if youths are drinking, usually it is detectable one way or the other. Can young people use drugs on a continuous basis without being detected? Is there no tell-tale sign when a child is on marijuana or some other drug?

Mr. WINCHESTER. Outside of catching them either in the act of putting something in their mouth or nose or smoking it, many of the drugs don't leave any other tell-tale signs, except some possible behavior things. The problem with teenagers, of course, their behavior is so off the wall, 90 percent of the time anyway, you don't know whether it is drugs or natural.

And the other problem, as I said earlier, the perception that the kids who use drugs are identifiable because of the black T-shirts they wear or the way they wear their hair or smell in general, that is gone now. We found the jocks do it probably just as much as anybody else. The straight-A students are dabbling with it just as much as anybody else. Not too long ago, I encountered a national merit scholarship finalist, a member of the basketball team, National Honor Society president in high school and a daily pot smoker. I suspect he is using

them. Outside of catching him doing it, it is extremely difficult finding out outside of doing a blood test.

Chairman ROTH. Carolyn, I wonder whether the Congressional Families advocate a specific legislative step that should be taken, either at the Federal or State level?

Mrs. MATTINGLY. We do advocate you keep marijuana and heroin at schedule 1 substances. It would be a very bad message to move them down to schedule 2.

Chairman ROTH. Would you explain what you mean by that so everybody is clear as to the significance?

Mrs. MATTINGLY. I am not the best explainer of that in the world, but the FDA has drugs listed by a convention that was agreed upon by, I believe, 10 countries and signatories in 1961 or 1962, agreeing which substances should be completely ruled out for use. That it would be schedule 1, which are okay for medical uses. Schedule 2 keeps being threatened. I have two experts right behind me that could tell you much better.

Chairman ROTH. I think for the purpose of the hearing, that is very helpful.

Mrs. MATTINGLY. It would get back to the ambivalent message to put those at schedule 2; it would say to the kids on the playground, well, they are curing cancer with it and these are good things. So the message would be very hard.

Chairman ROTH. That's the wrong message to be giving out.

Let me ask you one more question, Mike, and then I will turn to Senator Chiles.

[At this point in the hearing, Senator Cochran withdrew from the hearing room.]

Chairman ROTH. Marijuana, I guess, has basically been the drug most used for junior high and high school students; is that still true, or what type of drugs are most frequently used by these groups?

Mr. WINCHESTER. Marijuana continues to be the illegal drug of abuse for most kids. Alcohol, I think, still is probably the drug of abuse for the culture in general and that applies to kids as well. Cocaine is easily available in most places. There has been a resurgence in interest apparently in LSD in various forms. Speed, either real amphetamines or localized have been extremely popular because again they are easily concealed and easily obtained. Then you have a whole variety of just alphabet soup drugs, many of them PCP, sometimes masquerading as alphabet—I call them the MBA's, DMT's, that kind of thing.

Also, there is a resurgence labeling, these things called rush, little bottles of inhalants. There is a resurgence of that. These things are marketed legally in most States. There is a potential, tremendous amount of things that they can get their hands on. Marijuana is an uphill battle. There are more kids who have tried it than not.

Chairman ROTH. Senator Chiles.

Senator CHILES. I don't have any questions.

Chairman ROTH. Is there anything further you would care to add, Carolyn, at this stage?

Mrs. MATTINGLY. Speaking of legislation, I think the minimum age for alcohol consumption as 21 would be a good thing, whether it is done State by State or by coercion from the Federal Government, it is

known that the 15- to 24-year-age group is the only group whose expectancy is down, and it is because of drugs and drunk driving. So with that evidence, it pays to not have beginning drivers experimenting with alcohol at the same time.

Chairman ROTH. That is a very, very tragic statement to have to make. Unfortunately, it is true. Mike, is there anything you would like to add?

Mr. WINCHESTER. I would echo what Carolyn just said and go on to say I think as we deal with the alcohol problem, we also must not limit the problem to drinking and driving among teenagers. The real problem is drinking. We have 3.5 million teenage alcoholics. I think as we address the substance abuse issue in this country, when we say drugs, we should always include alcohol as part of that.

Chairman ROTH. I want to express the appreciation of the panel for your taking the time to be here today. I think your testimony is most helpful and your group work even more important, and we look forward to continuing to work with you in an effort to bring about a reduction, if not an elimination, of drug abuse by the young. Thank you very much for being here.

Senator CHILES. Mike, I want to ask you one question. I notice in reading your statement, you talk about all of these books that are available in the school library. Has there been any change in that regard? Are the kids being educated and the community becoming more aware of that?

Mr. WINCHESTER. That is a difficult thing. Many of the clearinghouses that recommend books to school librarians, obviously they have to rely on those people, still recommend books put out by the major publishing companies. There are a lot of good cautionery materials. Those are generally not available in the popular market. So it is assumed if they are not popular, they are not reliable. There has not been a change in that. The only thing we have been able to effect, this is a funny story, the kids in the particular high school I am working with decided we should do something about that and stopping short of stealing the books, they decided to check them out perpetually and keep them in the bottom of the lockers so nobody else can get their hands on them. I don't think most other schools have that same type of situation.

Mrs. MATTINGLY. I have something to say about that, too. It is a constant concern of mine that the good materials are not getting in while the bad materials are being retained. I would love to see a list recommended. I am sure NFP has put lists out, but I would like libraries to accept those books, "Parents, Peers and Pot," which is particularly good for a parent manual to learn about what the whole thing is about. "Keep Off the Grass" is another one that should be available. The Peggy Mann series from Reader's Digest and Saturday Evening Post are excellent and the very available PADA pamphlets are ones that can be picked up in drugstores. These should also be in libraries.

Chairman ROTH. It would be very helpful if some of our larger foundations might make a contribution of that kind of literature so it is readily available in each of the schools. Again, thank you very much. We appreciate your being here.

At this time, I am very pleased to call forward a witness who is very well known in the parent movement. She and her husband, Bill, started one of the first parent groups in this country and have been active in that movement ever since. Pat Barton and her husband, both of whom are dedicated to the kids in this country, and won the President's Volunteer Action Award on May 7, an award we all agree is certainly well earned. Mrs. Barton, would you come forward, please?

Senator CHILES. Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Barton is from Florida—we are proud of her down there. She has certainly been a leader not only in the community in her State but also in the Nation. We are delighted to have her here today.

Chairman ROTH. Would you please stand and raise your right hand?

Do you swear the testimony you will give before this subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. BARTON. I do.

Chairman ROTH. Please be seated. We would ask, if you could, to summarize.*

TESTIMONY OF PAT BARTON, FOUNDING MEMBER, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF PARENTS FOR DRUG-FREE YOUTH; FOUNDING MEMBER, NAPLES INFORMED PARENTS, NAPLES, FL

Mrs. BARTON. Yes, I will. I have been active in the parent movement almost since its inception and that was around 1978. I became active as an individual, my husband and I as a family, because we had to because we found our children were involved, harmfully involved, with drug abuse. Both of us remember back about 21 years ago standing in line for about 6 hours on a football field in intermittent rain waiting to get our children innoculated against polio and it was important that we stood there and were there among thousands of other people who felt the same way. Had we known that day it was not polio, that dreaded scourge we faced for many generations here in America, that we would face in America. had we known drug abuse was going to be the problem for our children in the coming generation, that 15 years later we would be facing that problem, perhaps we could have prevented it. Perhaps not. But we had no background and that is precisely why the parent movement began.

We had a whole generation of parents raising children who were dealing with a monumental epidemical problem. It was much worse than the scourge of polio and the numbers it affected with no knowledge and no prevention techniques at all.

We began a national federation drawing together the number of people that had sprung up across this country, small groups like ours in Naples that began in Florida, Georgia, Maryland, California, New Jersey, and we felt like we had enough people finally that cared about what we cared about to begin a national movement. And that is when we developed the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth, which I will refer to as NFP hereafter, since it is a long name.

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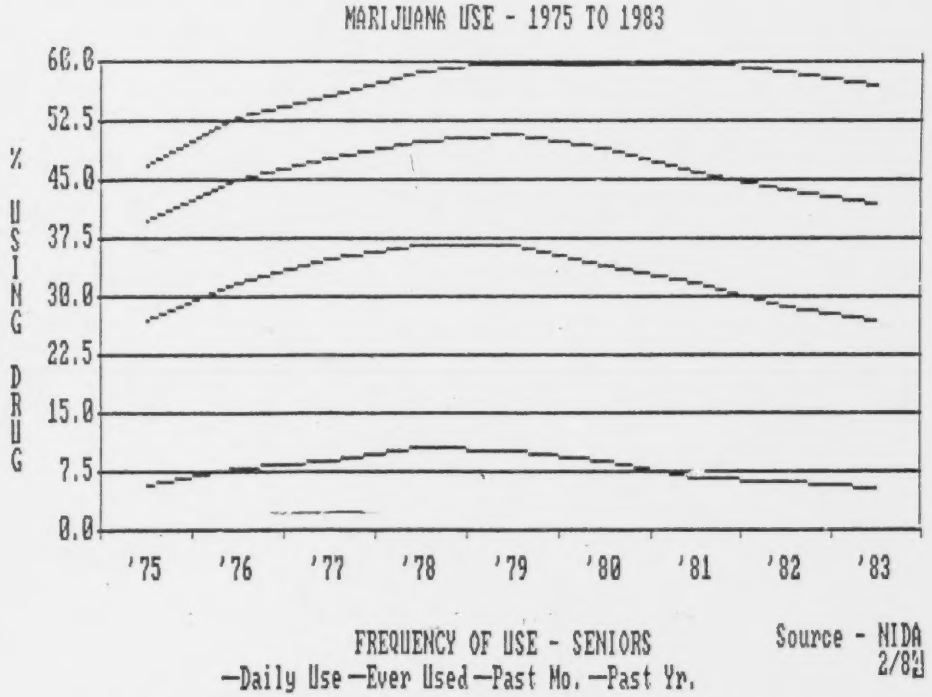
*The complete prepared statement of Ms. Pat Barton may be found in the Appendix on p. 51.

The NFP, which we formed in 1980 as a nonpartisan tax-exempt working board of 19 people, with volunteers out there across America who do activities at the grassroots level. We are supported by our membership and by donations from the private sector. We are in touch with over 4,000 parent groups across this Nation, and we liaison with some 37 State networks that are now formed in Washington, DC, as well.

We have been able to do quite a bit. We have grown phenomenally since 1980. It has been a remarkable thing. It stuns us when we think about it because we started with 320 identifiable groups. What we have been able to do for these people is to take the message and take the support back out to the grassroots. We give assistance to parents who are forming these kind of groups through a toll-free hotline and we can put people virtually in touch with somebody else everywhere in this country. We have educational booklets and brochures, good materials that are available for these parents with a message of help to them, and a national newsletter and the Nancy Reagan Speakers' Bureau. We distribute drug-related materials to Congress on issues we think are important, and they have been very responsive. We support parents in antidrug legislation, and we have national conferences which bring together people from the grassroots. Our third will be in Washington in September, and we anticipate 700 people in attendance.

We have had good results. There is a graph attached to my prepared statement which shows the trend of drug use in high school seniors 1975 through 1983.

[The graph referred to follows:]



1977 Formation of First Parent Groups Aimed Specifically Toward Prevention of Adolescent Drug Use
1979 Parent Group Movement Gains National Recognition in Major Media
1981 National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth Opened Offices

Mrs. BARTON. The peak years were in 1978 which, coincidentally, was when we began as a parent movement in this country. That is no coincidence, and that is confirmed by Dr. Pollin, head of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. At that point in 1978, as parents became involved, drug abuse began to decrease, particularly marijuana, which is what we were primarily addressing at that time. NIDA has been supportive of us and does say we have been the primary best thing that has happened in prevention and that we have been instrumental in changing the trends of drug abuse in this Nation.

Our volume of activity at the NFP office is astounding, probably, in part, thanks to Mrs. Reagan's interest in drug abuse and the NFP's support for us and also because the message is getting out through the media. We have a hundred calls a day at NFP asking for help. Last month, we responded to 2,600 requests for information by mail. We helped with "The Chemical People" project; we cosponsored it, and we have given input to Federal testimony in both House and Senate committees.

We really are prevention people. That's the main crux of our activity in the NFP initiative. I want to briefly say a few things we feel do happen. Half our parents, by the way, are there because they want to prevent drug abuse not because their children have been involved, because they can see it could happen to almost anybody in this country.

We have had action grants at the State level. That has helped our State networks. I really hope for those States' sake that the action grant program may be continued. The Department of Education has a very fine program they are coming out with that addresses decisionmaking and problem solving; skills that are very helpful in drug abuse education. However, that particular program does not at this time address drug abuse and alcohol abuse. It would be very helpful if it could consider that. It would cost very little more to do so, and they could tandem on the work we already have going on out there in the grassroots and schools where we already have programs, where we have parents who are ready to help.

NIDA, National Institute on Drug Abuse, had a pyramid project which was very helpful to us in our inception. Unfortunately, that project was cut back. It was sending parents to parents and did help people get in touch with one another. It took people in the grassroots and helped them teach others how to set up a program. Publications were just mentioned in the previous testimony. There are a number of publications prior to 1980 that do give outdated or incorrect information. And those, unfortunately, are still out there at the provider agency level and in the libraries. It would be extremely helpful if those could be recalled because most of them are Government agency publications. Or at least destroyed or a directive sent to have them destroyed or removed. Those publications are damaging and makes us recreate, reinvent the wheel over and over again to restate the problem because they are the ones that say marijuana is harmless. They are the ones that talk about responsible use.

You mentioned the Rand report, Mr. Chairman, and I was going to mention that. I feel no need to. I couldn't agree with you more. I know the NFP would agree with you also. Prevention is where it is supposed to be. Prevention has not been a Federal initiative. Six years prior to the block grants, only 6 percent, 5.1 percent to be exact, went

to prevent. Even at the State levels, where it is 20 percent for prevention now in the bloc grants, Federal Government does not goose for gander, if you will. They really still have a very low priority on prevention. In fact, alcohol and drug abuse, talking about the demand side, has been low man on the totem pole up here for a long time. It should be a problem of our people; it is probably the most major health consequence this Nation is facing today, and it should have major focus on.

I would like to close with a quote from my husband because I think it is appropriate. "We believe that America must look forward not to a nation of youth who are dependent upon their country, but to a youth upon whom our Nation can depend." And I think this is one of the areas that we can do it in. Thank you very much.

Chairman ROTH. I want to thank you for your tremendous work and leadership in this area. I think it is critically important and very helpful. One of my concerns continues to be, the point of view that marijuana really hasn't been proved harmful yet, maybe it is, maybe it isn't, but in the meantime let's not get too concerned; is that a significant problem?

Mrs. BARTON. It has been a very major problem for us, again, as I say—it's a myth that has been laid to rest. Marijuana is extremely harmful and extremely dangerous. I know you know that. Unfortunately, there are many people who still would like to smoke marijuana, and there are many people who are getting wealthy off the fact that it is there. They are our adversaries. We constantly have to refight that battle. We shouldn't have to.

Chairman ROTH. A second misconception that I think is bothersome is the idea that the drug problem is localized in certain areas, such as Florida. Is that true? Is this a problem that is particularly burdensome in just a few areas or is it more pervasive?

Mrs. BARTON. There is no question that more comes from Florida than any other place. But Florida has no more problem in drug abuse than any other State or any other place. It is pervasive.

Chairman ROTH. Senator Chiles?

Senator CHILES. Thank you. We know there are studies out on marijuana now that are good, that, again, show how serious a drug it is and how even the marijuana itself is much stronger in its chemical properties than you were dealing with 5 or 10 years ago. The problem is getting those out where young people can understand and where parents can understand because, again, I think this attitude is still out there, that marijuana is really not habit-forming, it is not really bad and every kid is going to try it.

Mrs. BARTON. I think the information is there and it is good and we made it understandable, really, at all levels. It has to be a priority, not just families who, of course, are the primary educators, but also schools, law enforcement, criminal justice, mental health, the whole spectrum of society must give a unified message. It must also change attitudes, too, but the information is there and there are programs developed to get that information to our young people.

Senator CHILES. What do you think is the single one or two most important things on the education side that Congress can do?

We are constantly trying to change, make penalties more severe, spray, change treaties, work on the side of enforcement, but what are

the most important things you think one or two things would be on the demand side?

Mrs. BARTON. I think, No. 1, is attitude. We have to begin to talk about this and bring it out of the closet. Our Senators and all of our Congress could be more outspoken about this, could make it an issue. The other thing is—throwing money at a problem does not necessarily solve it, but as I mentioned, it has been on the short end of the stick up here. We do have institutes on alcohol and drug abuse, but they traditionally—let me give you an example. Congress just funded nearly $2 billion to address runaways and delinquents and that is important. Those are really serious issues. Yet, of those youngsters, a very high percentage are also drug abusers. We keep reacting, instead of acting.

Senator CHILES. More money for the research also?

Mrs. BARTON. Absolutely, but we should be doing research on the age groups that are the threshold population—the 11-, 12-, 14-year-olds, not on mice. We should be looking to try and find out what makes those kids use drugs, what makes them more likely to than another, what really happens to them when they do? We really haven't had very many studies that address the age where use actually occurs.

Senator CHILES. I thank you very much.

Mrs. BARTON. Thank you very much.

Chairman ROTH. One of the things that particularly concerns me is the wide acceptance of drug use.

[At this point in the hearing, Senator Chiles withdrew from the hearing room.]

Chairman ROTH. It is said that, in a number of States, marijuana is a principal money raiser and therefore is a problem that is extraordinarily difficult to attack. What that says to me is that really many good law-abiding people, for some reason, are no longer persuaded that drug use is a problem.

Mrs. BARTON. I think that is where we as parents who have nothing to gain but the future of our children come in. It is simply called peer pressure. We can use peer pressure, too, and that is what we are beginning to do. Let me give you an example.

Recently, I talked to somebody who works at my garage and I left something in my glove compartment. He said don't worry, we even find stacks of bills in there, hundred dollar bills sometimes in people's glove compartments. I look at him like that is strange. He said, you know the cars come up from the Everglades, which is a city which is notoriously known for drug trafficking. I said, what did you do about it? He said nothing, I wouldn't get involved. I said you are part of the problem then. All you had to do was call the sheriff and let him know that man was carrying a couple hundred thousand dollars cash in his glove compartment. We have to begin to tell people they are wrong when they don't say anything. They are just as wrong; it's a conspiracy of silence and they are just as wrong as those perpetuating the actual deals. Perhaps that is the kind of attitude changes that we can effect.

Chairman ROTH. There is no question but that it is going to take massive involvement, and a lot of people try to avoid that by looking in the other direction.

Thank you very much for being here. We appreciate the testimony. We particularly appreciate the good work you are doing.

Mrs. BARTON. I thank you for the opportunity to speak.

Chairman ROTH. If Mr. O'Brien would come forward, please. We are very pleased to have as our next witness Jack O'Brien who is president of two organizations, Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse and McNeil Pharmaceutical, Spring House, Pa. I know you are a very busy man. Busy people are the ones who often find time to do these very important things. I ask you in accordance to the rules, stand, and raise your right hand.

Do you swear the testimony you will give before this subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. O'BRIEN. I do.

Chairman ROTH. Thank you. Please proceed.

TESTIMONY OF JACK E. O'BRIEN, PRESIDENT, PHARMACISTS AGAINST DRUG ABUSE FOUNDATION AND McNEIL PHARMACEUTICAL, SPRING HOUSE, PA

Mr. O'BRIEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I hope we will be able to expedite this testimony and maybe get us to lunch on time.

I would like to thank you for your interest in this subject. I think it is absolutely critical. I wish to thank you and your fellow committee members for giving me the opportunity to testify on a subject that I believe is of grave concern, certainly to myself and I think to the rest of the Nation, this fight against drug abuse.

I consider it an honor to be asked to address your subcommittee on this issue. There is no more important issue facing this country today at the domestic level. What brings me and the other witnesses here today is an issue I believe that is insidious in its nature and one of the grave dangers we face today.

That statement, Senator, is not merely hyperbole on the part of a witness who has a pet cause to promote. It is a fact of life and unfortunately, for many of today's youth, a fact of personal destruction and even death.

There are those who would contend that the problem of drug abuse is temporary or one that has been blown out of proportion. I am here to add my voice of the growing numbers of alarmed parents, educators, and law enforcement officials, legislators and businessmen and women who have come to the realization that we had better work collectively to fight this growing disease that is destroying a significant number of our children's lives.

It is necessary to put the problem into some perspective. I would doubt that there is anyone in this room who does not know someone whose life has not been adversely affected by drugs or by alcohol. When you think of the problem in those terms, you begin to realize the extent of the crisis that we are facing.

As you can see, my opinions on this subject are not very lightly held. They have been reinforced every day since McNeil Pharmaceutical became involved in a program named Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse. I hope you allow me to give some background on what I consider to be an innovative approach to drug education and prevention, not enforcement—education and prevention. We feel it has been a

very successful pilot program and now that we have launched it, 2 months ago, we are anticipating very dramatic results.

PADA, the acronym for Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse, was born out of a 1982 White House briefing on drug abuse and the family. A luncheon hosted by First Lady Nancy Reagan that brought together a number of private sector chief executives, service organization heads and both law enforcement and government officials.

Mrs. Reagan's intention was to enlist the cooperation and support of the assembled group to join her in her efforts to combat drug abuse. My presence here today attests to her powers of persuasion.

At the time I showed up at that meeting, I was aware there were problems but the scope of them was beyond my comprehension, and that little lady convinced me that it was a national need and I hope we have properly responded to that.

I, for one, would like to applaud her efforts on behalf of the fight against drug abuse. They have been Herculean. As you are aware, she has been equally successful in getting the President to focus on this subject as well.

For instance, last Wednesday at a New Jersey High School, President Reagan spoke very forcefully on the subject of drunk driving and the toll it has exacted among our young people. The President added his voice to the call to raise the teenage drinking age limit to 21 nationwide.

I would like to tell you that we vigorously support that legislation. We all applaud his efforts, and I feel that the President and Mrs. Reagan's efforts in the fight against drug abuse have done much to focus attention and scrutiny on the need to wage this war.

The White House luncheon and briefing was an excellent forum to focus attention on the extent of the problem and the need for creative solutions.

Leaving that briefing, I made a commitment on behalf of McNeil Pharmaceutical and the Johnson & Johnson family of companies, of which we are a wholly owned subsidiary, to underwrite a drug abuse education program and test new concepts and a creative approach to solving this important problem.

We founded Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse Foundation in cooperation with ACTION, the national volunteer agency, a number of health officials, school and law enforcement officials and with the unquestioned intelligent and vigorous support of the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth.

PADA program is the first drug prevention program that utilizes the resources of the Nation's 55,000 pharmacies and over 120,000 pharmacists. The community pharmacy is the key element in the program. Pharmacists, by academic training and professional experience, are credible experts on drugs and drug abuse information.

Also, when you stop to think about it, every single community in this country is served by at least one pharmacy and all of these elements together, provide the necessary ingredients to make a difference.

I believe that by bringing the resources of the U.S. industry to bear against drug abuse, we can significantly enhance our changes of making the program a success. Drug prevention programs all too often have been conceived by either bureaucrats or in the academic world. The missing elements in some of these programs is one that, as a busi-

nessman, I would be very reluctant to proceed without and that, Senator, is something called consumer demand.

Using our marketing experience, we determined that in order for drug abuse programs to be effective, the following components are necessary. We need accurate information on the health hazards of the most commonly abused drugs, those are marijuana, alcohol, and cocaine. The information had to be widely available and easily reordered and parents need and must be encouraged to become actively involved in recognizing the problems of drug abuse, not only in their own families but in the community as well.

Parents need to be well advised about what kinds of drugs young people are abusing and how to recognize the signs of drug abuse.

The simple fact is any illegal drug use by youth is drug abuse, and the time has come to stop kidding ourselves that a little bit of pot is OK and that having a few beers on the weekend is just another part of growing up and that cocaine can be used recreationally.

To drive this home and because I have heard some comments around the world that this must be someplace else, in fact your question to the previous witness about whether or not it was pervasive, let me see if I can bring some numbers home close to Washington, DC, and broadly in the United States.

Eight thousand teenagers are killed and forty thousand injured in alcohol-related highway accidents each year. More than 75 percent of America's youth drink by the age of 16. Among high school seniors, 60 percent drink once a month and 25 percent drink once a week and half of these high schoolers drink in cars and almost one in four drive after they have been drinking.

In a 1982 study of over 35,000 Maryland 8th grade students, it showed that 4.6 percent had used cocaine in the previous 30 days.

Chairman ROTH. What was that figure again, please?

Mr. O'BRIEN. 4.6 percent of the 35,000 Maryland 8th grade students—8th grade students—had used cocaine within the previous 30 days.

A National Institute of Drug Abuse survey found that 5 percent of high school seniors nationwide use cocaine regularly. The same Maryland survey I just referred to found that 10.3 percent of all seniors used cocaine regularly. That, Senator, is double the national average.

Chairman ROTH. Where do they get the money?

Mr. O'BRIEN. One of the grave concerns we have is that several years ago, cocaine was the drug for the high rollers, it was expensive. The price has been coming down as the result of the increased imports and you can now survive a habit in a high school for about $100 a week and $100 a week comes from wealthy children who work part time and many who steal to support the habit.

Here in the District of Columbia, as an example, more than 65 violent deaths were related to PCP, known in the industry as angel dust, in 1983, as compared to 15 deaths in 1982. If there is a suggestion here we are not gaining on it, I think I would agree with you.

We could go on reading similar statistics for hours, but I don't think it would do a lot to help solve the problem. The problem is with us and I think we recognize it. What we need to do is mobilize and we need to get serious about winning this war on drug abuse.

Chairman ROTH. Could I ask a question? Is this problem peculiar to America? I don't know whether you have any familiarity or not.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Yes, sir, I do.

Chairman ROTH. How is the situation in Canada or Mexico with the young children? How is the situation in Western Europe?

Mr. O'BRIEN. I attend annual meetings held by the International Narcotics Control Board, previously held for years in Geneva, Senator, now held in Vienna, where I get the opportunity to discuss drug abuse problems with the key enforcement and supply officials. Canada is very similar to the United States. Mexico doesn't have as bad a problem as the United States and, interestingly enough, a country like Turkey, long considered one of the sources of supply for heroin as a result of their opium production, doesn't have a problem at all. They don't have problems with pot and they don't have problems with alcohol and they hardly have problems with heroin.

One of the reasons they attribute to that is very strong family unit and peer pressure there is incredible against drug abuse. So in those countries, for example, where alcohol is a major problem, those would be in Sweden, Denmark, and certainly in Russia, teenagers get exposed to vodka at a very early age. But the problem, as we see it, is most important in the United States, and we are probably the example, unfortunately, bad example to be used when people talk about teenage drug abuse.

Chairman ROTH. Please proceed.

Mr. O'BRIEN. McNeil Pharmaceutical decided we needed to become involved. We decided to test in New England. We chose the test market initially for greater Boston, Maine, and New Hampshire. These States offered a number of advantages—compact media markets; a good mix of urban, suburban, and rural population areas; a large youth population; both chain and independent pharmacies; and strong parent group organizations.

And with the three-pilot States and rough concept of distributing a brochure aimed at parents in mind, we determined that our next step would be to find a public relations and advertising agency that could assist us in developing a campaign. I only mention this because in this fight against drug abuse, you are fighting against pros and you need to bring in the pros to help out. We chose a Boston-based public relations firm, Clarke & Co., and a sister advertising agency, Clarke, Goward, Fitts, to handle the launch, arrange the logistics, develop invitation lists, create the brochure and other collateral materials and coordinate the distribution to over 1,500 pharmacies in New England, and to get the press out so that we could achieve our objective of creating awareness.

PADA program, with Michael Landon as national spokesperson, was launched in November 1982 at press conferences in Boston, MA; Manchester, NH; and Portland, ME.

We held all of these three press conferences in a single day by using helicopters and our group included members from McNeil Pharmaceutical, Michael Landon who traveled with us, Dr. Carlton Turner, President Reagan's chief drug adviser, Tom Pauken, Director of ACTION, and Robert Shutman, DEA agent in charge of New England.

The media coverage for these press conferences included every TV station, complete newspaper and radio coverage and wire service reporting. We were able to blanket New England with news about Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse campaign and it was a very successful launch.

The best news we received about the program came some time later. An onsite survey was conducted in November of 1982 and followup phone interviews were held in January and February of 1983. Of the 1,116 interviews, over 80 percent interviewed were aware of the program. Of those who read the brochure, almost 80 percent felt the neighborhood pharmacy was an excellent location to distribute such material.

Comments regarding the content of the brochure were universally excellent. Virtually everyone indicated that it was informative and supplied important information that they had not previously been aware of. Significant numbers of those interviewed felt they would be better prepared to discuss drug abuse as a result of having read the materials.

On June 14 and 15, 6 months later, based on the success of the New England launch, we decided to expand the program to include the rest of New England States—Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and western Massachusetts. That time we skipped the helicopters and took all of 2 days to cover the ground.

In each of our six launch States, we had the wholehearted support of the State pharmaceutical associations, the Governors, mayors, key law enforcement and health officials, parent groups—I keep coming back to that most important part of it, the parents—the school administrators and, of course, the media.

Based on the success of the six-State pilot programs, we decided to launch PADA in all 50 States. On April 27, 1984, the national launch of PADA program was kicked off with a series of press conferences from Los Angeles AT&T Picturephone Center to the media in Washington, DC; Pittsburgh, PA; Atlanta, Philadelphia, Chicago, Houston, Detroit, and San Francisco.

In addition to the mini press conferences, a live, interactive press conference was held between New York City with Johnson & Johnson, Chairman of the Board Jim Burke and Secretary of Health and Human Services Margaret Heckler, and Los Angeles with myself and national PADA spokesperson Michael Landon.

The launch received press coverage coast to coast and over 400 radio and TV stations are currently running the public service announcements we prepared for the campaign. The newspaper clippings on the program have numbered in the thousands, and major drugstore chains and interested stores have produced complimentary print broadcast advertising to supplement the program.

We would be happy to provide the subcommittee with a dosier of that material.

According to the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth and PRIDE, the number of 800 calls have more than doubled since the beginning of the national PADA launch. Their 800 numbers appear in the brochure we described. Some of the other people and com-

panies we are talking about, and private sector/government efforts that have helped with the launch of the program have been:

Georgia Pacific which helped us with finding the paper necessary to print 20 million brochures.

Gannett Publishing which printed the 20 million brochures in both English and Spanish;

The American Council on Marijuana and ACTION which have continued to provide us with advice and counsel whenever we needed it;

Actor Michael Landon who has continued to give generously of his time.

Special assistant to the President, Dr. Carlton E. Turner and Director of ACTION, Tom Pauken, who have been available for help and assistance at each of the launches.

The trade associations that have been vital to the successful program and National Association of Chain Drugstores. National Association of Retail Druggists, National Wholesale Drug Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Society of Hospital Pharmacists have all been key in their advice and counsel.

And hundreds of volunteers at McNeil Pharmaceutical who gave of their time and energy to make the program successful.

And a special thanks to those who have given us a substantial amount of help who have chosen not to be mentioned.

As I get down to the end of this, Senator, the phamaceutical industry, of which I am a member, McNeil is a member, must become part of the solution of this epidemic problem. We can no longer ignore this situation. Our industry has a responsibility, due to our long-term experience in responsible drug usage, to work in formulating solutions to this problem. To do anything less would be courting with disaster. PADA is a valuable weapon in combating this problem through the most effective tool at our disposal, and that is education. By educating our kids to the danger of drug abuse, we can lessen and diminish the kids' interest in drug consumption. We have to drive home the message that drug use is dangerous, deadly, disastrous, and most of all, stupid. Drug problems, Senator, come in many forms and it is not always hidden in an alley with a syringe in his arm using a trashcan for a pillow. Most of the time, it is more likely to take the form of pot smoking in the boy's room or an after-game celebration with a little pot and cocaine to wash down the few beers behind the football stadium. That's what teenage drug abuse looks like. The drug culture has been glorified in our country, and by the insidious nature of the drugs, most kids don't find out about the problems they drug on themselves until they are deep in trouble. Only recently has it begun to happen that the kids are beginning to understand that when the glamour ends, the living hell begins.

Witness the increased number of stories of professional athletes whose lives and careers have been ruined by drugs, athletes, I might add, who were teenagers just a few years ago.

In summation, to be successful, Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse will motivate parents to become educated about drug abuse, talk with their kids, get involved in drug abuse programs in their communities, and to become active in, or to help form, parent organizations committed to turning around the drug problem and the drug abuse culture

in America. The work being done by NFP, we cannot thank that group enough for their efforts to stimulate grassroots involvement on the part of the community. We realize that PADA won't cure this problem of tragic proportions overnight, but with your help, programs such as PADA will put us on the road to winning the battle. Not the Government alone, not the schools, alone, not the police alone and not the parents alone. There is no one group that can do this by itself. So we need to work together. There is an entire generation of lives that depend upon our getting our shoulders to the wheel and getting this job done, and I applaud the subcommittee's interest in the situation and I thank you for inviting me to testify.

Chairman ROTH. I want to applaud you for your leadership which shows an individual can make a difference. I wonder, can we duplicate with another industry what you have done in yours, would that be desirable? How can we activate other business groups to do the same?

Mr. O'BRIEN. I think, Senator Roth, it is clear, what one can do, another can do. It takes the understanding of the seriousness of the problem to understand that the issue is not going to go away by itself. I think that if Mrs. Reagan had the time to get other groups, private sector people involved, explain the situation, not persuade them, simply explain to them that we would have other industries involved. Alcoholism is not exactly a help to this country; our jails are filled with teenagers who are no longer productive, and I think this industry realizes this. The objective of the Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse, in the second generation is to attack other industries and enlist their support. We have not had a single turndown from any major industry in the printing field, in the delivery field, anybody involved with PADA. We have asked for support and gotten it.

I have to believe the resources are available. We need to energetically tap them. I think it can be done. I think it needs to be done.

Chairman ROTH. Let me ask you a somewhat different question. You read that the use of drugs has become not only quite popular among the younger professionals, but that within your major business organizations, drugs have been accepted as the way of life. Have you looked into that at all? Is that true? If so, what do we do about that?

Mr. O'BRIEN. I think the answer to the question, Senator, is that there is a large element of truth to that observation, to that charge. I think if we had Michael Landon with us today, he could tell you some interesting stories about production facilities and the entertainment business, which is probably a leader in abuse of cocaine, pot, and alcohol. There is a current issue of TV Guide, I think, which talks to the demise of a popular sitcom called "Square Pegs." One of the major reasons for its demise is not its popularity with the viewing public, but the issue of drugs; they couldn't control production costs, the content of the show started to go down. All lead to the use of cocaine, marijuana, and alcohol.

It is abused because there are a lot of teenagers, 8 to 10 years ago, when drug abuse started to become a major and popular issue, who today, are not giving up the habit because they can't give it up. I think there is an element of truth to it, and I think that is one of the reasons why businesses can be acted upon when we energize them to take an active role to see if they can do something further.

Chairman ROTH. Time is passing on, but I would like to ask you an additional question. Have you made an analysis of the impact or effect of your program?

Mr. O'BRIEN. Yes, we have, Senator. Aside from the first two market research surveys following the test, we are continuing to do that. I think if that question were asked for those who have to pick up the phone as the result of the 800 number at PRIDE, the number of parent groups now being formed, the number of inquiries we are getting directly, the number of inquiries and comments from the pharmacists who now have mothers coming in off the street, picking up one of the brochures and asking the pharmacist where do I go for help, I think my kid is using these drugs, it is like trying to measure prayer. I am not really sure I can see it, and I don't always get what I pray for, but I know it's a better thing to do than to sit around and not pray.

We will be happy in the next 3 months when we complete our survey to provide the results to the subcommittee.

Chairman ROTH. I would appreciate it very much. One final question, what more should the Federal Government do?

Mr. O'BRIEN. I'm from the Federal Government and I am here to help you—there is no agency that we have been in contact with that we know that would not welcome open cooperation on the part of the Congress. Previous testimony has suggested we just can't throw money at the problem. I think that in the area of prevention and education, we provide plenty of cops and the cops themselves, law enforcement will tell you that they are not the solution. When we are successful in reducing greatly and diminishing, if possible, the demand, then we don't have to worry about the material coming in off the coastline of Florida or other coastlines. I think a general awareness on the part of Congress that the problem is as great as it is will be a first step in our successfully attacking the problem.

Chairman ROTH. Thank you very much, Mr. O'Brien, for being here today. We appreciate your good work and look forward to working with you in the future.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Thanks, Senator.

Chairman ROTH. We will now call forward our school panel. We are pleased to have with us today Dr. Mel Riddile who is the program director for STRAIGHT, Washington, DC, and consultant to school administrators on drug abuse; and William J. Rudolph, principal, Northside High School, Atlanta, GA.

Gentlemen, if you would both please stand and raise your right hand.

Do you swear the testimony you will give before the subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. RIDDILE. I do.

Mr. RUDOLPH. I do.

Chairman ROTH. Please introduce yourself.*

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*The complete prepared statement of Mel J. Riddile may be found in the Appendix on p. 56.

TESTIMONY OF MEL J. RIDDILE, PROGRAM DIRECTOR, STRAIGHT, WASHINGTON, DC; AND WILLIAM J. RUDOLPH, PRINCIPAL, NORTHSIDE HIGH SCHOOL, ATLANTA, GA

Mr. RIDDILE. I am Dr. Mel Riddile. I have done consultant work with school systems all over the east coast. I want to start with some bad news and that is the figures that have been cited may be overly optimistic in terms of drug use. Some people say overly pessimistic; I say overly optimistic. To use the word "epidemic," I think we overused it a little bit; we don't look at it really as an epidemic of drug abuse. We are doing something about it, that is the good news.

The bad is the percentages are a lot worse and NIDA officials are finally conceding that point after several years of chiding from people like myself who know the situation is much worse than the rosey picture they try to portray.

In the last 10 years, the dropout rate nationally, and that means for 9th graders, young people who begin the 9th grade, almost 28 percent or over do not finish the 12th grade. They do not graduate. That is up 30 percent in the last decade. Those young people are the heaviest drug users and they do not show up on those surveys on that chart. So over one in four young people who are the heaviest drug users are not on that chart.

Chairman ROTH. Do you think there is a causal relationship there?

Mr. RIDDILE. They are not in the survey; they don't make it to their senior year in the high school, aren't surveyed and not shown in the statistics.

Chairman ROTH. The question I was addressing, do you think the reason they are not in school is that they use drugs?

Mr. RIDDILE. No question about it; absolutely. The statement was made before, the allusion was made to the point we try to identify problems like runaways, which is a problem, another problem; it is a problem and not a symptom. I know many of the problems we have with young people—teenage pregnancy, violent crime, suicide, runaways, are attributable to drug use. Drug use is a normal behavior; it's a normal part of growing up. Three reasons for using drugs: No. 1, to be more grown up—those tend to be the younger kids. No. 2, to be part of a crowd—those are the preadolescent and early adolescent. No. 3, to have fun and those are your late adolescents, 17, 18-year-olds.

There is a progression and change in attitude. The important thing is the attitude change that drug use is OK and is acceptable and part of growing up in America.

Drugs are universally available. That's been stated before. When over 90 percent of the young people say marijuana is easily available to them, when some young people say marijuana is easier to get than alcohol, I believe it—more in junior high school—because the kids go directly to the distributor; whereas to buy alcohol, they have to have a middleman purchase it through a store or outlet; they go right to the distributor.

In terms of school situations, which I am talking about, schools can do something about drugs. They can successfully deal with drug problems. It's not totally their problem; it's a community problem, but schools can. Many schools are not because they don't want to face the fact that there is a drug problem. These are some programs that won't work. I will just list those very quickly:

Programs that label or situations in which young people are labeled emotionally disturbed and placed in special schools; schools which become havens for drug use, where every child, openly using drugs in schools and I have worked with those situations; contracting with private school agencies to essentially get rid of drug users by putting a psychological label on them out of the school district; simply ignoring the problem; uninforced policies, having a policy, stating the policy and then not enforcing it. That is the easiest way to have your drug use problem solved. Say your suspension rate is declining. Any principal in this country today can have their suspension rate immediately decline or cut in half by simply ignoring the problem. One-short prevention efforts, bringing ex-addicts, people who have problems, experts in to talk to kids about drugs. Those, in fact, are counterproductive and encourage experimentation. Using test scores as a way of gauging whether your drug prevention effort is working. If 28 percent drop out of the 9th grade, those who enter school drop out before the 12th grade, you can increase your test scores by having more drop out faster.

Using elective enrollments, enrollment in elective subjects as a criteria; I worked with schools that use those figures. They said their chemistry or physics enrollments have gone up significantly within a certain period of time. I worked with schools and one school I worked with, we increased our physics enrollment, tripled it in 2 years by simply hiring a very effective physics teacher. That school did nothing about drug problems but used that as a measure of how well they deal with problem.

Ignoring 10 percent to 15 percent of the students who cause 90 percent of the problems; that is one of the biggest things that schools do in encouraging drug use. Let me go through some of the things that do work and let me emphasize the point that what has to be developed is a comprehensive program, not a program that just shoots at one criteria or one measure, but one that deals with many factors. And you could use this list and go to any school, any school district in the country, ask these questions and determine for yourself whether they have an effective prevention effort.

A clear, strong policy is the first criteria and should be communicated and enforced. Training resource people within the schools to act as a resource to teachers, counselors, administrators, and to parents in a community who may think they have a problem. Developing a school team consisting of school personnel and people from the community to coordinate resources within the school and school district. Programs designed to provide special counseling and supervision for those 10 to 15 percent of the students who cause 90 percent of the problems in today's schools. Retain the services of a trained security person whose only job is security of the grounds and building whose goal it is, goal of the whole school is to maintain the school as a drug-free zone. To have a closed campus, to not allow students to travel on and off campus during the school day.

A program in which the school reaches out to the neighborhood and surrounding community and elicits their support in helping prevent problems at the school. A comprehensive curriculum that deals with the drug problem, starting in kindergarten, that deals with smoking prevention no later than the 4th grade, alcohol prevention no later than the 5th grade and marijuana prevention no later than 6th grade. An intervention team in the school consisting of two people, usually a counselor and teacher who would intervene with young people who have problems and help them get treatment.

Tightly enforced attendance policy and a clear, concise review of student records to determine which students who had previous good grades are now achieving a significantly lower level, below their tested ability level. Last and not least, but most important, I believe, is parent education and parent support groups. Parent education groups like the National Federation of Parents, PRIDE, those groups to educate parents in the community, adults in the community.

Our biggest problem today is adult ignorance. I am including adult professionals and nonprofessionals. Every adult in our society needs to know what is going on with young people and drugs. Parent support groups that provide support for parents who think they may be having a problem with drugs in their family. Schools can assist in logistical support providing a place to meet and encouraging the development of these groups, but should not, I emphasize, should not intervene and attempt to take control of those groups because they ruin the initiative of the parents. It's the parents and families and adults in this society who are going to make the difference. The attitude of the young people of today, is that drug use is acceptable; it's OK, it's a normal part of growing up. It is up to the adults, the professionals, the entertainment people to change that attitude.

We have got to develop a clear, unified approach. This is not a problem that money can solve. Money can help, money that supports local initiative, but not money thrown at this problem because it discourages local initiative; it will take away individual responsibility and that is where this problem is going to be resolved by each family, each community, each school accepting responsibility that we as a country have a drug problem, and we as a people must join together to stop a wholesale slaughter of our young people on the highways, through suicide, homicide, the three leading cause of deaths among young people.

Chairman ROTH. Thank you, Dr. Riddile. Mr. Rudolph.*

Mr. RUDOLPH. I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak before the subcommittee this morning. My expertise is more in the area of education than it is in teenage drug abuse.

Teenage drug abuse intimately affects the lives of young people who come to our school everyday, so, in fact, it becomes a problem that has to be faced and dealt with by every educator in this country.

My experience has been that to try to solve the problem like drug abuse or teenage pregnancies, whatever the particular problem happens to be at the moment, you have to have context with an overall educational plan. If you don't, it is like putting a bandaid on the problem and not solving the problem.

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*The complete statement of William J. Rudolph may be found in the Appendix on p. 66.

I would like to review with you some of the things we feel like we have been successful with and rather than it being programmatic, it is process oriented.

In 1977, when I came to Northside High School in Atlanta, which is grades 9 through 12, about 1,400 youngsters, we had some serious problems, only one of which was open drug use. Our problems with drugs are obvious and great. Our youngsters were using drugs openly on campus. Each of the halls in the school had nicknames, depending on what your choice was—"Pot Hall." We also at one time actually had some marijuana growing in our library. The librarian was fertilizing it and tending to it unknowingly, of course. A youngster had given it to her as a gift and intended to rip it off after it had matured.

We also had youngsters who had gotten into the air-conditioning system and were trying to turn on the whole school at one time by blowing smoke into it.

While the problem was obvious, I think it was really symptomatic of a deeper problem and that problem, in my estimation, has to do with at least two generations of Americans who have not learned to postpone gratification. We have told our youngsters that happiness is the day-to-day product of living and in order for us to survive in this world, happiness is the goal and our youngsters have taken that at face value. As a result, I think we have a generation of people who are unwilling to postpone gratification for long-term goals, and they have difficulty setting long-term goals and have difficulty waiting for the product of labor that is involved.

So in addition to the drug problems at our school, we also had low achievement scores. Our SAT scores had declined as the national averages declined. Our kids were taking all of the elective offerings they could possibly get, taking minimum academic curriculum. So as I evaluated the situation, it to me did not just mean a drug problem, it was an overall problem of management, organization, and to redefine why the people came to that building everyday. That is what we set about to do.

I think it is a bit redundant, but I would like to emphasize, the process is rather simple; that is, to set clear expectations with whom you work and for the students who come to the building. It was absolutely determined that our expectation was that drugs would not be used, dealt or possessed on our campus. The consequence of doing so was that the person would be arrested if they were found in possession.

Chairman ROTH. May I interrupt you there? I was just looking at your written testimony. It goes back to a question I asked earlier, why can't we cut off the main supply of drugs? In your testimony, you say if a student, or adult for that matter, is found to be in possession of a controlled substance, the police would be called and arrests made. It really is rather simple. You say "within a year and a half, we all but eliminated drug use on campus." If you can do it, why can't other schools do that?

Mr. RUDOLPH. They can. I'm not unique. No. 1, it just takes an admission that the problem exists. No. 2, it takes the desire to solve the problem and then it takes the perseverance and thick skin to deal

with the problems of Senators who have their children in their school who don't want their kids punished or arrested or the mayor's child or the police chief's child or the superintendent's child or you give special favors to your own child.

The last part of the process is, first of all, you have to have the expectation and there has to be a punishment, the most important thing is that it be equitable. Unfortunately, in this country, we have a large number of people who feel like its absolutely necessary to intervene on behalf of their children to keep them from suffering negative consequences for inappropriate behavior. That is what I mean by inability to deal with delayed gratification. Parents intervening to protect their children when they ought to be encouraging the consequences to be dealt rather than to try to interfere with it. That is the most difficult part.

Chairman ROTH. Let me go back to a comment made earlier. Certainly many others have stated that it is extraordinarily difficult to cut off the supply because it's a small pill or whatever it may be. But you don't feel that that's overriding? You feel that in any environment, whether it is urban or rural, you can pretty effectively cut off supply?

Mr. RUDOLPH. I have been all over the country. The problems are pervasive and the solution is identical. The solution in the schools is the process that I'm sharing with you; however, don't confuse with the solution in the schools as being a solution to the community-wide program of drug abuse.

Chairman ROTH. We are talking about schools.

Mr. RUDOLPH. Just specifically schools. I think the schools have the ability, the knowledge and the resource, whether it be urban or rural, to eliminate drug abuse on campus. I think it is up to the parents and to the private sector in this country to solve the pervasive drug problem as it exists in the communities.

Chairman ROTH. I frankly share your concern that society, since the 1960's, as you state again in your written testimony, looks upon the schools to be all things—substitute parents, among them. I think that is unfair and an unreasonable expectation. But I am intrigued with your testimony that you were, in fact, able to cut off the principal supply of drugs within the school. Obviously, you can't control outside the school, but I think that is a very significant and somewhat encouraging factor. If you can do it, I don't know why others can't.

Mr. RUDOLPH. Not only did we do it, we also did it with no additional funds. We did not use dogs, and we did not use security. It was a commitment on the part of the staff to get the job done. We, of course, had a lot of interface with our parent groups, and we had a lot of assistance from our parents in terms of time and effort doing clerical work and forming groups in the communities. We were trying to get the message consistent off campus as much as possible, but knowing in advance that our primary responsibility was our campus, and we feel like we were able to do that.

Chairman ROTH. I will ask you to complete your testimony.

Mr. RUDOLPH. I guess I can complete it by saying to take a look at schools and say this school or that school has a drug problem is really unfair. What really needs to be said is that some youngsters and some adults, teachers, principals, parents, alike, bring a drug problem with

them to school every day, and the ultimate solution to a drug problem is basically the individual has the problem and affects significantly others in their life.

If you say the school has a drug problem, you are precluding a solution, because it is impossible to cure an institution of an addiction. I think we have to focus in on drugs being a very personal kind of thing, individuals have to deal with it independently, and schools are a place for education and for academics and that we need to exclude people who break the law from our campuses. That is not to deny access arbitrarily, but to criminals. We need to deny access to our schools for those who wish to engage in criminal behavior.

I guess in summary what I am saying is the solution in the drug problem lies in the individual has the problem and the community in which to interact. The school's responsibility is to be accounted to delivering educational services and to assist parents and students in finding alternative agencies, institutions and that sort of thing that can help them with dependency or medical problems or whatever it may be. The school cannot do it all. The school has for too long tried to take on too many responsibilities and have done it poorly or at a mediocre level at best. We have got to get back to instruction.

Chairman ROTH. That is what you were hired to do?

Mr. RUDOLPH. Yes.

Chairman ROTH. Let me ask you, Dr. Riddile, what would be your comments on the capability of cutting off supply? Would you agree with Mr. Rudolph?

Mr. RIDDILE. The points I made as an effective program significantly reduces—I worked in a school where I thought the behavior, the expectation for behavior and behavior changed so dramatically in 2 to 3 years, I would say now that school, the students are better behaved than the students were when I was in school. The staff raised their expectations but that school still has some students who use drugs. I think it is naive to say you can totally eliminate drugs, but you can certainly almost eliminate it.

For instance, we still receive students from that school who need treatment. In fact, that school does a better job of identifying its students who need treatment than other schools because they are so aware of the problem.

Just because we keep drug traffickers and dealers off the school grounds does not mean that we can totally eliminate, 100 percent eliminate; we can 98 percent, 95 percent.

Chairman ROTH. Do you think the attitude today among school administrators and principals is that they can substantially reduce drugs or do you think it is almost an impossible task? It seems to me that is a very important difference in perception.

Mr. RUDOLPH. It depends on the expectation of their boss. Every school in this country can eliminate it if every superintendent expected them to do it. The superintendent is the one who decides who stays as principal. I think what is happening in this country is the parents have become ambivalent about the issue that they have not elected boards of education who hire a superintendent who is concerned with the problem. And so where does the buck stop, in other words? Until the buck stops with the board of education, it is going to be up to individual principals to take the initiative to do it on their

own and is something they have got to do in order to have—I agree with Dr. Riddile, you will never eliminate it 100 percent, but what you can do is have school and you can have school in a quality way for youngsters who are using it. We were not having school in 1977.

Chairman ROTH. What can we do to get the different school associations to emphasize this? In a way, you are making some rather encouraging remarks—that if you have the right intent, the right administration, something can be done about reducing the supply, not 100 percent, we understand that. But real progress can be made in the schools.

Mr. RUDOLPH. I think our associations are too self-serving personally to get involved in an issue as clear as this. I hope that doesn't sound too cynical. I am afraid the solution is not going to be within our professional associations. The solution is going to be local communities where the taxpayers have control over who gets elected to the school board and where superintendents can be hired and fired and so can principals.

Mr. RIDDILE. In other words, continue the effort of the pharmaceutical companies—today is a good example of how parents can be educated to the point. They can go to the ballot and cast intelligent votes for a school board member when it comes to taking a position on something like this. One of the problems is school board members get on the school board, they want to do right but succumb to the pressure of allowing consequences to be unfairly administered when this particular person's child is involved or this one is involved and we need to get some people on the school board who are going to be consistent.

Chairman ROTH. I was pleased to see that your story was carried in the Reader's Digest. I think it is a very important story that needs to be told.

Mr. RUDOLPH. Thank you.

Mr. RIDDILE. Senator, I would like to comment on that. One problem is that many principals, good-intentioned people, who if they knew they had a problem would do something about it, don't recognize it, wouldn't know a drug problem if they saw it. I have taken people by the hand and walked them through their own schools and showed them who was using drugs, openly kids were using drugs, hundreds of kids, and they didn't have any idea that was going on, and I really believe they didn't. They were sincere. Once you opened their eyes, they can see the problem. Then they are motivated to do something about it.

Chairman ROTH. Let me ask you this question again. It is a question I raised earlier. Can you detect a child who is continuing to use drugs? Is that possible?

Mr. RIDDILE. Behavior at first. You will see behavior, related behaviors surface first. That is why I recommended having a very tightly enforced attendance policy because a young person who is using drugs cannot and will not attend class on a regular basis. I have worked with schools who tightened up their attendance policy and within 7 to 10 days, immediately surfaced a dozen or so kids who had a serious drug problem because those young people could not and would not attend class on a regular basis.

The other way is to identify kids who are underachievement, significantly below their tested ability levels and past performance and

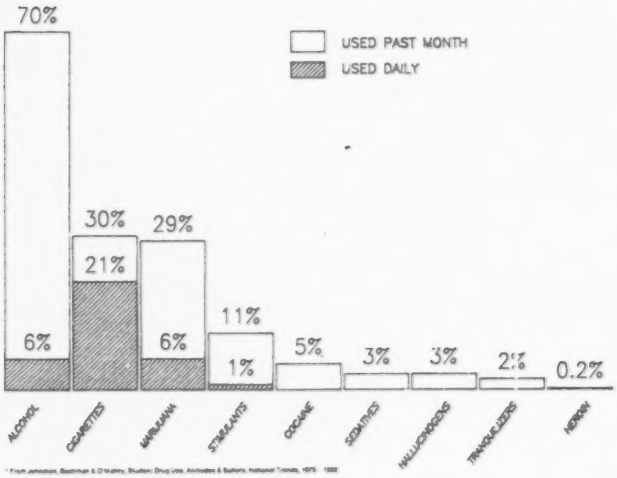
through working with them, immediately, within a short period of time, the problem begins to identify itself. Those two factors, I think, help. Schools are the last to see drug use, just like the workplace is usually the last place that adult drug use shows up. The school is usually the last to see it, but the first to identify it. That is why I agree with the statement, it is not totally a school problem. We as educators must do everything we possibly can to help resolve the problem. We do have a role in it.

Chairman ROTH. The hour is late, and I must bring the hearing to an end. I want to thank both of you. I think your testimony is very interesting and I must say it gives me some small reason for hope that we can at least partially correct the drug problem in the schools.

I would like to insert in the record at this time a graph depicting the percentage of drug use among U.S. high school seniors in 1982.

[The graph referred to follows:]

PERCENTAGE OF DRUG USE AMONG U.S. HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS IN 1982



[Also introduced for the record was a statement submitted by Steve Moores, director of POST, Wilmington, DE, a parent organization for an alcohol and drug free youth. The statement referred to may be found in the files of the subcommittee.]

Senator ROTH. Thank you very much. The subcommittee is in recess.

[Whereupon, at 12:23 p.m., the subcommittee adjourned.]

APPENDIX

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR WILLIAM V. ROTH, JR.

PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTH

Today, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations returns to the issue of drug abuse in the United States. This issue continues to plague this country and refuses to go away, despite the $1.4 billion the U.S. government has allocated to this obviously uphill fight.

PSI traditionally addresses the law enforcement efforts in this country. For example, we held five days of hearings in November of 1981 when we examined most aspects of the country's drug problem. Today we wish to turn our attention to another aspect of the problem, and for me the most troubling aspect - that of drug abuse among adolescents.

We are all aware of the tragic consequences of drug abuse, as we are continuously bombarded by the stories of well known personalities who have succumbed from overdoses. These are indeed tragic and needless deaths.

But a much more insidious problem faces us today,

-- a problem not widely understood,

-- a problem not widely known,

-- and a problem often not recognized or believed.

This is the problem of a generation of kids who are confronted—often at the age of 12 or 13—with the life changing decision of whether or not to try drugs. It is the problem of children going through the very difficult stage of adolescence whose growing pains are vastly compounded by the peer pressure to drink a few beers, smoke a few joints, and later to perhaps delve further into the world of being stoned.

We all know these kids. They are the kids that are fighting for acceptance among their friends. They are the kids who are in a rush to become adult, to become sophisticated and to prove that they are no longer kids. They are the kids in every corner of this country from the ghettos to the farmlands and from every economic strata, from the poorest to the richest. And virtually every one of them, by the time they are in junior high, must make the decision whether or not to try drugs. They must make this decision in the face of extreme peer pressure to conform and with virtually no information as to the possible ramifications.

One thing is understood, however, and it is understood by the millions of parents who have seen their children turn from bright, enthusiastic kids to troublesome, withdrawn children who seem to be adrift. These people know that adolescent drug use has reached crisis proportions in this country.

Today we are going to hear from a distinguished group of witnesses who come from the grass-roots battle against adolescent drug abuse. These witnesses are part of a ground-swell which is reaching geometric proportions. These witnesses have spent years watching the poison of drug abuse reaching further and further down into the young population of this country. These witnesses have taken it upon themselves to keep our kids clean, often against almost insurmountable odds. We have invited each of them here today to give us their perception of the problem of adolescent drug abuse and to tell us how they have worked to combat it.

I think it is instructive to note before we get to our witnesses that in 1984 the Federal Government spent $1.4 billion in the fight against drug abuse. However, only $245 million of that was allocated to prevention, research and rehabilitation. Of that $245 million, only a small percentage was spent on prevention, the subject of this hearing today. A February 1984 Rand study on the strategies for controlling adolescent drug abuse states unequivocally that "prevention appears to be more promising than the other two methods of drug control". Those other two methods are law enforcement and rehabilitation.

We are not here today to say that we must give up the law enforcement fight or ignore rehabilitation. We are however, ready to examine whether we should be paying more attention to these efforts in the overall scope of the drug battle.

I might finally add that the Rand study also stressed the importance of the family situation with respect to susceptibility of adolescents to drugs, the critical importance of peers working with each other to keep themselves off drugs, the importance the school systems play in developing an anti-drug attitude amongst our kids and the importance of professional groups in insuring an informed public. We will hear from representatives of all these sectors today.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF PAT BARTON

My name is Pat Barton and I am a resident of Naples, Florida, where I live with my husband, 14 year old son, and two periodically recycling college children. For most of the past 20 years, I have been a realtor-associate and an active volunteer in the community.

I am here today to tell this Committee about this country's grassroots initiative to address the problem of adolescent substance abuse, and more specifically about the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth, which because of its long name, I will refer to hereafter simply as the NFP. My husband, Bill, and I were among the founding 32 members of the NFP and Bill served as the group's first President. I currently am chairman of the NFP Parent Group Development committee and for the past two years have been assisting in the establishment of state networks.

To better explain what the NFP is and what it does -- and in fact, why it came to be in existence -- it might be helpful to provide some historical perspective.

The formation of the NFP in April 1980 was a natural progression of what had become known as "the Parent Movement" -- and that was a grassroots response of families across America to increased, epidemic, and alarming use of drugs by our young people. It began in 1977-78 in communities in Georgia, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, Nebraska, Colorado and California, and it began because parents realized that government at all levels and function had failed to be responsive to the needs of a large segment of this country's population. A number of factors were involved:

1. The use of drugs, particularly the crude drug, marijuana, had significantly increased (10% of high school seniors were using marijuana daily in 1978), and the age of the using population was getting lower annually. Use of other drugs also increased among youth.

2. An increasing perception of the harmlessness of marijuana collided headon with the realities of the drug's effects on young people, creating a chasm between families and professionals.

3. The Federal initiative and professional treatment groups were concerned primarily with the "critically and chronically involved" drug user. Among many, there was an attitude that "recreational" and "responsible" use of drugs by youth was to be expected and tolerated.

4. Use of drugs became accepted in American culture through the media, entertainment, sports, business, and social activities. Even if the numbers of users were still in the minority, America had said, "okay" to use.

5. Drug abuse was a new problem for America -- perhaps less than 20 years old, and a certain mystique surrounded the entire issue. Few parents were equiped by their background in handling such problems, and as a result, tended to rely more greatly on professional help, which was often not available or misdirected.

The mystique vanished when millions of families had to deal with the reality of a drug abusing youngster and a crumbling family structure as a result. If the parent movement can be criticized for early emphasis on marijuana, then this country must also thank them for bringing to light the true facts, and perhaps averting a national disaster.

At the time of its formation in April of 1980, the NFP identified 320 parent groups throughout the country. Recognizing a need for a more formal alliance between these various groups, the NFP formed a non-profit organization with a sharply focused aim: to establish a national commitment to support the efforts of parents dedicated to raising a generation of drug-free youth.

The National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth, a broadly based, non-partisan, tax-exempt organization, is directed by a working board of 19 members representing several states and a staff of seven full-time and three part-time employees. Programs are coordinated from the national office in suburban Washington, D.C. and are carried out across America by enthusiastic volunteers. NFP activities are supported by memberships and contributions from the private sector.

Since the inception of the NFP, there has been a phenomenal growth of parent groups, and the NFP is currently in communication with over 4,000 groups. The NFP has encouraged the formation of statewide networks, and currently liasons with those in 37 states and Washington, D.C. While local and statewide parent groups may affiliate with the NFP, they are in no way funded by the NFP and operate autonomously in their own areas. However through a variety of activities and programs, the NFP provides information and services to the state and local groups. These include:

1. Assistance in the formation and development of grassroots parent groups in all 50 states.

2. A national toll-free hotline (800/554-KIDS), with the capacity to place parents in touch with others in their area who can help.

3. Development of a broad range of education/information/organization booklets and brochures to assist parent groups in their local operations.

4. Publication of a national newsletter to keep members current on all aspects of the drug issue. (Copy attached)

5. Providing of programs through the NFP/Nancy Reagan Speakers Bureau to serve parent/community groups across the nation.

6. Distribution of drug-related educational materials to members of the United States House of Representatives and Senate and assistance with establishment of communication between local parent groups and their legislators.

7. Support for parents in state anti-drug legislation.

8. Host to an annual National Parent Conference, the third of which will be held in Washington, D.C. in mid-September, 1984, with anticipated attendance of over 700.

Nancy Reagan's Role

The concern of First Lady Nancy Reagan about the issue of adolescent drug abuse and her support of the NFP program have been instrumental in increasing the visibility and effectiveness of the organization. Further attention has been focused on the NFP through features in Reader's Digest, U.S. News & World Report, UPI Special Report, Voice of America, Ladies Home Journal, Dear Abby Column and Hour Magazine, to name a few. As a result, the NFP responds to 100 telephone calls per day (the figure has doubled since January) and received 2600 mail inquiries during the month of May 1984.

Since the opening of the national office in Silver Spring, Maryland in 1981, we believe the credibility of the NFP has expanded, and the organization has increasingly been asked to provide input to Federal institutes and agencies. The NFP co-sponsored with WQED/PBS the national drug education project, "The Chemical People" and has several times testified before House and Senate committees considering various aspects of the drug problem.

An attached graph illustrates the frequency of marijuana use by high school seniors from the years 1975 to 1983. In a recent letter to Mary Jacobson, Chairman of the Board of the NFP, Dr. William Pollin, Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse refered to these national studies, stating:

"Our recent studies on drug abuse trends have given us great encouragement that our mutual efforts in this area are paying off. As you know, for the first time since we have conducted our national high school senior survey, we have seen the lowest level of daily use of marijuana, 5.5 percent in 1983. This is about half of the 10.7 percent of seniors who were using marijuana daily in 1978, when parents groups first emerged.....Though we cannot tell for certain the precise contribution made by different factors in bringing about the important changes in recent years, my personal view is that the National Federation of Parents, and the individual parents it represents, have clearly been one of the most significant forces in achieving an essential change in national drug use patterns and trends."

The crux of the NFP initiative has been prevention through education, and perhaps more subtly, effecting attitude changes. In an Abstract written for the Bulletin on Narcotics (Vol XXXV, No. 3), R.A. Lindblad, Associate Director for Policy Development and Implementation, NIDA stated:

"The parent groups have unified into a nationwide parent movement, which has become the most influential force for the prevention of drug abuse in the country, affecting public laws, policies and attitudes.....The parent movement has proved successful in formulating policies that are conducive to the prevention and reduction of drug abuse, and the recent decline in drug abuse has, to a certain extent, been attributed to the movement."

Problem Areas

Despite its growth and accomplishments, the NFP is not without problems in reaching its goal of drug-free youth, nor have all resources been fully utilized to assist this aim. Adolescent drug and alcohol use continues at epidemic proportions in this country. There is the danger that even moderate success in diminishing this nationwide problem will lull the public into a sense of complacency. At this time, neither the private nor public sectors can retreat from their stated initiatives of prioritizing this issue. Where possible, we must expand and accelerate our programs.

The Institutes (NIDA and NIAAA) have been cooperative and responsive to the parent movement and NFP in particular. They have requested, received and incorporated input from the grassroots. The NIDA PYRAMID Project was an early and important factor in the growth of parent groups because they funded the travel and per diem of sending emissaries from group to group -- they sent parents to speak to parents. Unfortunately, the PYRAMID funding was cut by more than half in recent years, and the services of PYRAMID are less available to the parent groups. The PYRAMID Project, if restored to its peak funding and administration objectives would continue to be a major supplement to the growth of the grassroots parent movement.

Publications of the Institutes of recent years have been helpful to both parents and youth. However, many former publications of NIDA and NIAAA carry incorrect and/or outdated information. These publications are still circulated through local provider agencies, where due to ignorance and financial constraints, are still being circulated and used. It would be a positive move if enough funds were made available to send out new, replacement materials to these agencies, with a strong recommendation to dispose of outdated materials.

Research at NIDA and NIAAA has dealt primarly with older teens and adult populations. Since children of junior high school age are at the threshold age of entering drug and alcohol use, it is obvious that a significant portion of research must be directed at that age group, or younger -- particularly prevention studies. Further, research should be specific and practical in scope, and address the issues, rather than some of the more esoteric studies that often absorb valuable funds with little of value in return.

The Block Grants stipulate that 20% of drug and alcohol funds be used for prevention programs in the states. Speaking in "goose for gander" terms, it would seem sensible that the same percentage of Federal funds should be used for prevention as well. Historically prevention has not been a priority of the Institutes though it has received greater attention in recent years. Averaging out the six years prior to the block grants (1976-81), only 5.1% of NIDA funding was allocated to prevention.

Even at the state levels, the 20% of the block grant drug and alcohol monies are not being used purely for prevention, often being deliberately infused with treatment or intervention programs. In some cases, state parent organizations are denied information as to how prevention funds are being spent or have been dismayed to discover that they are funding non-productive or counter-productive efforts. While we support the philosophy of block grants and states rights, it must be recognized that the ground gained at the Federal level must often be tackled anew at the state level. The striving for cooperativeness and understanding between parent groups and individual state objectives must be addressed again - 50 times over and with 50 or more individuals. In some cases, it has been very difficult.

ACTION and the Department of Education

A very positive Federal initiative has been the small grants given to state organizations by ACTION, which have provided momentum and support for the development of parent groups at the state level. We very strongly recommend that this program be continued. The grants are for one year, and we would recommend that one-half the level of funding be made available for a second year. In one year, a program is barely begun and such effort is expended in "getting the job done" that there is little time to develop other funding sources without detriment to program objectives. Most of the ACTION funded state networks also rely heavily on volunteer help and community support.

Another opportunity to address the problem of adolescent drug and alcohol abuse is through an excellent program which has been developed by the Department of Education. The DOE has model curriculum dealing with problem solving and decision making--skills that are highly valued in drug abuse prevention. A substantial percent of the curriculum should address drugs and alcohol, but doesn't--an addition which would incur minimal costs. If implemented in the thousands of schools where parents and faculty are already involved, this program could provide a strong basis for drug prevention curriculum in this country and address a real need in public education.

The NFP supports and applauds the emergence of youth involvement programs, but wishes to express concern that many such programs are accepting the notion that "it's okay to drink, if you don't drive". Any such program that the Federal government is putting funds into for promotion or development and which are aimed at underage children must back up the parental message of "no drugs and no alcohol for young people". Besides the obvious fact of illegality, our young people must be told not to use and why not to use -- with emphasis on the health hazards involved. A mixed message to youth can be more harmful than no message at all.

Legislation

Focusing on legislation, the NFP congratulates Congress on the passage of such bills as Posse Comitatus and the removal of the ban on paraquat spraying. The Senate Passage of the Crime Package by 96-1 is extremely encouraging and we will work with our Senators to urge its passage in the House. We have great concern about the Marijuana for Medicine and Heroin for Pain bills. They are founded on emotional rather than scientific data. The NFP urges Congress to resist the temptation to circumvent the expertise of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). FDA is best equipped to monitor and classify drugs.

As the NFP receives no Federal funding, this testimony may have dwelled overlong on funding issues. Sometimes, however, a bit of perspective can aid insight. For instance, a recent survey of 100 youngsters in a residential treatment program yielded the following behavioral information about those young people at the time that they were using drugs:

97%	committed misdemeanors
68%	committed felonies
81%	were runaways
100%	participated in vandalism

The Federal government very recently allocated $1,782,000,000 (nearly two billion dollars) in funds for juvenile delinquency and runaway children. We have no problem with that for it is a serious matter. However, since large numbers of young people falling into those categories are users of drugs, the point for prevention is once again underscored. An ounce of prevention very well may be worth a pound of cure. Yet, government continues to react, rather than to act.

Drug abuse has become big business in America -- in fact, treatment programs, of necessity, have become a growth industry. Drug abuse has also become a national issue -- as it should be, and has been incorporated into the programs of many major civic, social, political and business organizations. All of this is positive.

Yet, we would emphasize that single-shot or secular programs, while helpful, do not necessarily provide long-range solutions to chronic problems.

This national effort must not be diffused or fragmented--but rather strengthened and refined. There is no need to re-invent the wheel or to duplicate efforts unnecessarily. We think the NFP is the "state of the art" in organizing, mobilizing, educating and networking the people of America. The process continues to be refined and more innovative at the local level, through American ingenuity. The NFP intends to continue to grow and to attack the problem of adolescent drug and alcohol abuse in the same way that other national groups have addressed this country's major health problems--for adolescent intoxication is the primary health problem facing America today. We are addressing today, a major health issue in American history.

(Dr. Robert DuPont, President of the American Council on Drug Education estimates that between one and two million new families will be affected by a serious drug or alcohol problem in the coming year.)

In America today, the battle is barely underway -- but that it must be waged is tantamount to the future of this nation. As leaders of this country, you, the elected, have the opportunity to be the flagbearers of this cause. We of the NFP urge you to spread the word about this nationwide effort and our leadership wherever you go and to support our work whenever you can.

America must look forward <u>not</u> to a nation of youth who are dependent upon their country, but to a youth upon whom our nation can depend.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MEL J. RIDDILE

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee. I would like to express my appreciation to you for affording me the opportunity to address this Committee on the issue of drug use among our nation's youth which threatens to erode the fabric of our society. I have had the unique opportunity of working in virtually every aspect of the drug abuse prevention field. I have taught drug education in the classroom, organized counseling programs in schools, written curricula, trained professionals, organized parent education and support groups, and most recently, directed a treatment program for drug-using youth.

My personal committment to seeking a resolution is the result of my experiences in working with young people in educational, social, recreational, and job related situations. Over the past decade I have come to the realization that, as an adult working with young people, whether I was aware of it or not, I was continually dealing with drug related issues. Through experience I have learned that if I were going to effectively deal with young people who were having problems, then I inevitably would deal with drug related problems. Furthermore, my own research in school settings indicates that 90% of the problems encountered by schools, including underachievement, class disruption, truancy, vandalism, and violence, are caused by 10 - 15% of students, and that these students tend to be the heaviest drug users. I say heaviest because drug use among America's teenagers has become a normative behavior, a normal part of growing up in this society.

Even conservative figures from the most recent national surveys indicate that drug use is a normative behavior engaged in by a significant majority of our young people. I say conservative because 28 % of youngsters who enter the ninth grade do not complete high school and

thus are not included in the survey. They tend to be the heaviest group of drug-users. One must conclude that growing up in America today means being exposed to drugs and drug use. The reality of the present situation is that one of the most difficult decisions that a twelve year old has to make today is whether or not to get involved with drugs or those who use drugs.

Those few young people who have chosen to abstain from the use of drugs or alcohol indicate that they are forced to lead a rather lonely existence. Many young people today feel that there are no social alternatives to drug use or alcohol use, because socializing or "partying" has become synonimous with drug or alcohol use. Thus, a whole generation of Americans is growing up with the attitude that to have fun, to relate to their peers, and to be socially accepted, one must use drugs, alcohol, or some mood altering chemical.

The prevailing attitudes of today's young people reflects a distinct change from those of just a decade ago when those who used drugs were looked down upon and ostracized from the mainstream of the youth culture. What factors have contributed to this dramatic change?

One factor certainly has been the lack of knowledge of most adults in regards to the workings of the whole youth culture, particularly the drug scene. Our lack of awareness has made it possible for young people to deceive their parents, professionals, and other adults on a regular basis. This "game of deception" actually reinforces drug using behavior. The drug scene is probably the first aspect of a child's life in which they are the experts. They no longer must rely upon their parents or their teachers to show them how. Their friends know how, and they are quite willing to share their knowledge. In this way both parental influence and authority are seriously undermined.

In just a few years the drug scene has "trickled down" from colleges to high schools and to junior high schools. Drugs which were available to adults and students on college campuses in the late 60's and early 70's were transported to the high schools by former students employed in

the work force and by alumni returning from college. While adults were trying to decide where they stood on the issue, the numbers of adolescent drug users grew to astronomical proportions. By failing to both recognize the problem and to become informed about the hazards of drug use, hundreds of thousands of young people have been unintentionally enabled to become involved with mind-altering chemicals and to subsequently damage, to some greater or lesser degree, their growth and development.

A major factor contributing to these changes, particularly in regards to the large number of younger and younger users of illegal drugs, has been the increased availability of most street drugs, including marijuana. As illicit drugs have become more and more available, younger and younger children have gained access to them. Curtail the supply and raise the price, and these drugs become unavailable to young children.

Of the long list of drugs currently used by young people, marijuana by far, poses the most serious threat to the school environment during the school day while alcohol disrupts countless after school activities. Marijuana is particularly attractive to beginning drug users because it is comparatively low in cost, easily concealed, and difficult to detect. These factors combined with the increasing sophistication of young people in regard to the distribution and concealment of marijuana pose a difficult challenge to those schools seeking to maintain a "drug free" school environment.

My discussion will focus on the three components of the school which are adversely affected by drug use; the individual, the classroom, and the school climate.

There has been a distinct trend in recent years in which young people have begun to experiment with marijuana and other drugs at earlier ages. The younger the child at the age of initial experimentation, the less they are unable to control their use patterns, the higher the probability that they will become harmfully involved. That is, that they will experience some problem or feel emotional or physical pain as a result of their use of a chemical substance.

The seventh, eighth, and ninth grades or ages twelve, thirteen, and fourteen is a critical period for young people in relation to the formation of attitudes about drug use and experimental or beginning drug use. A majority of the use problems encountered in a school environment involve students whose involvement with marijuana began prior to their entry into the ninth grade probably around age twelve.

Job performance is usually the last area of an individual's life to be affected by adult drug use. Similarly, the school environment may be the last place to see the effects of drug use on the student. Initial experimentation generally does not take place in the school, but rather in a "party" or social situation. In a vast majority of the cases, parents have already observed noticeable changes in a child's behavior, although not necessarily attributed to drug use, long before problems occurred at school. Often, when changes in behavior begin to appear, parents attribute them to the "growing pains" of adolescence. Thus, heavy drug use patterns may go undetected until very late and consequently are often very difficult to control and treat.

It must be pointed out that an important step is taken in the progression of a young person's drug use pattern when drugs are either brought into the school or the student arrives at school in an intoxicated state. In this case, the user has openly identified with the drug culture and may be using drugs just to get through the day. By that time, drug use has generally progressed to a point where intensive treatment is required.

The effects of the introduction of drugs into the life of a young person who is in a stage of rapid growth and who is developing physically, emotionally, socially and spiritually is declining academic performance, social withdrawal and eventual isolation, and physical and psychological deterioration. Rather than becoming more independent, adaptable people, these students become more dependent, and unsocialized as drug use escalates. The claims that these young people are often psychologically impaired prior to drug use is grosely overstated and is detrimental to prevention effects.

Students who begin to use drugs on a regular basis show a distinct pattern of behavior in which they oscillate between a low energy, passive, withdrawn state and an openly defiant, anti-authoritorian, physically and verbally aggressive state. They lose interest in their education and school activities and become progressively preoccupied with obtaining and using drugs.

Drug use and the accompanying cognitive impairment account for the fact that students are quickly frustrated and easily give up when engaged in complex tasks, particularly in subject areas which require learning new information and applying that information through higher levels thought processes. Students indicate that their classes seem more stimulating when they are under the influence of drugs, but admit that they retain very little of what takes place. In their own words, "things just go in one ear and out the other."

As students use more and more drugs, they become less able to control their use, less able to evaluate their own behavior, and less willing to accept responsibility for their actions. Marijuana in particular, seems to delude students into believing that they can perform complex physical and intellectual tasks better when they are high. They think they can drive an automobile better, study better, play music better, play football better, when, in fact, it is quite obvious to everyone around them that the quality and quantity of their performance is declining.

Drug use makes students less aware of their own behavior and how their behavior is perceived by others. For frequent drug users there exists a deficit in interpersonal and intrapersonal skills resulting in repeated instances of inappropriate behavior, which often leads to sanctions being applied by parents, school officials and even friends and classmates. They frequently perceive these sanctions as continued attempts to dominate and control their lives, and often resort to more drug use which is perceived by them to be one way that they can control their own lives. The lack of awareness and skills to deal with these situations results in a growing feeling of persecution and noticeable paranoia.

Long-term use patterns result in high levels of anxiety and frustration, guilt over lost dreams and deteriorating relationships, and prolonged depression. The potency of today's marijuana compared to that of the mid and early 1970's combined with the increased frequency of use has caused us to change our definition of long-term use from that of years to months. Performance and behavioral problems resulting from marijuana use are appearing much earlier in the use pattern than was the case even a few years ago.

Adolescence is a time when young people learn to cope with emotional ups-and-downs of life. When drugs are used in place of internally devised coping responses, the individual misses the opportunity to develop appropriate life skills. When faced with the painful feelings that often accompany frequent drug use, adolescents resort to the only coping behaviors that they have learned, more drug use. The result is an endless cyle of painful experiences followed by inappropriate coping behavior and more drug use.

Drug use has a particularly disruptive and undermining impact on the classroom environment. The extent and nature of its effects on the classroom is based primarily upon the chemically induced mood swing experienced by the individual. Any student who enters a classroom in an intoxicated state disrupts the classroom because of the distracting effect those students have on the other students in the class. While the teacher may be unaware of the student's marijuana use, other students are anxious to see how the teacher and the student interact or if the teacher notices that the student is in an intoxicated state. In this situation the students have "put something over" on the teacher. It may be readily apparent to others in the class that the student in question is high, but to a teacher with no experience or exposure to today's drug oriented subculture, the intoxication is not so apparent. The other students wonder why the teacher tolerates students coming to class high and begin to compare or gauge their own behavior to that of the most disruptive student in the class, the one who comes to class high.

Students in a passive socially withdrawn state mislead the teacher into believing that the subject is boring or too difficult or that the student simply does not care. These missed perceptions result in high levels of frustration in teachers who try new instructional approaches, revised course content, and other strategies that seek to motivate these students, but are doomed to failure, for no learning will take place when a student is intoxicated. Teachers may begin to question their own ability or the ability of the students which may lead to lowered expectations for student performance. In this way, every child in the class is either directly or indirectly effected by marijuana use through the teachers frustration and lowered expectations of the distractions posed by the intoxicated student.

Students who are in the more aggressive, anti-authoritorian mood state openly disrupt the classroom by talking, laughing, and openly challenging the authority of the teacher. They help to create a "carnival atmosphere" in the classroom that makes learning for others difficult and often unlikely. In such cases the teacher spends a considerable amount of time disciplining students, and experiences extreme frustration because of the resultant loss of instructional time. Misbehavior is often attributed to causes other than drug use contributing to a widespread feeling that kids "aren't what they used to be." Thus, drug use impacts heavily upon the classroom setting affecting even those not directly involved including both teachers and students. The results are frustration and lowered expectations for student behavior and performance on the part of teachers, and distractions and disruption to student attention and concentration.

In addition to severely impairing individual performance and contributing to classroom disruption, marijuana use affects the entire climate of the school. The drug using subculture contributes to the formation of a divisive split within the student body by denying the attitudes and values of the general student population and openly defying the authority and responsibility of school officials to maintain order and discipline. Their subculture is preoccupied with finding, buying, selling, and using drugs, denies the value of an education, and is often openly critical of "straight" behavior, which to them represents conscientious students who are actively involved in school activities.

This alienated peer culture offers immediate acceptance to any student willing to engage in drug use. The group grows in numbers by attracting any student having difficulty adjusting to the school. Students in this subculture are disproportionatly involved in such negative behaviors as truancy, absenteeism, vandalism, class disruption, verbal abuse of staff, and insubordination. These students monopolize the time of counselors and administrators who are trying to find some way of reaching and helping these students. But as long as drug use continues the additional supervision, counseling or tutoring will not help. Performance and behavior will continue to deteriorate. The result, the student may eventually drop out of school.

Dedicated staff, like well intentioned parents, think that they should be able to help each student achieve success. They experience feelings of failure and guilt as a result of a student's continued inappropriate behavior and resultant failure. The truth is that there may be no approporiate educational programs for a student who is under the influence of drugs.

Just as adolescent drug use is called a family disease because of its disruptive affect on the family unit, so may it be called a school-wide disease because drug use serves to create a disruptive atmosphere and is associated with a wide-range of negative behaviors, and generally undermines the entire educational process affecting every student and staff member in school. This situation contributes to parent-school conflict by encouraging blaming between parents and school staff and denial on the part of both the home and school regarding the source of student misconduct and failure.

Finally, the behavior of the entire student body may deteriorate as a result of the involvement of students with marijuana. Students begin to use the worst behavior in the school, possessing and using drugs, as a basis to which to compare their own behavior. Students begin to rationalize and minimize their own indiscretions by comparing them to the behaviors they consider to be the poorest in the school, and ask "why isn't something being done about that?"

What can schools do about the epidemic of drug use among young people? To begin with, schools need to realize that drug use is not a school problem, it is a community problem. Schools must reach out in the community for support. No one agency, organization, or individual can hope to solve this problem alone. Each school should develop a comprehensive, ongoing plan designed to create a drug-free zone around the school. There are components to this program which are tried and tested methods of accomplishing this goal. These components include:

1. Each school and school system must develop a clear and strong policy regarding drug use and possession. This policy should be clearly communicated to staff and students alike.
2. Each school should select and train at least one administrator to function as a resource person to the school staff. This person would be responsible for coordinating school prevention efforts by providing information and turnaround training for the school staff as well as acting as a liaison to outside treatment agencies.
3. This resource person should organize a school team consisting of teachers, counselors and community representatives. This team would coordinate the resources of the school and community to prevent drug use.

4. In that ten to fifteen percent of the students account for 90% of all negative behavior, a program must be developed to work with these students. By differentiating the staffing, one administrator and one counselor can provide supervision and counseling for these students who typically occupy the time of the administration and counseling staffs in crisis management. Allocation of staff in this manner allows the rest of the staff to provide services to the other 90% of the school population. Schools who have implemented this program have significantly reduced drug use, suspensions, vandalism, and truancy, and have improved student academic achievement. An additional component of this program is careful placement of students in classrooms of specially trained teachers.
5. Each school should retain the services of a trained security person, whose sole responsibility would be to ensure the safety and security of each student by limiting access of outsiders to school property and monitoring students arrival and departures from the school ground.
6. Each school should have a policy of a closed campus to prevent students from leaving school grounds in order to use drugs and/or alcohol.
7. The school should reach out ot the surrounding neighborhood to enlist the support and assistance in reporting activities of students seen off school grounds during the school day.
8. Each school and school system should develop teacher training programs in drug prevention and encourage teachers to take these courses by offering graduate credit.
9. Schools and school systems must develop comprehensive curricula for grades K - 12. Emphasis in the early grades should be placed on affective education. Smoking prevention should begin no later than fourth grade, alcohol prevention no later than fifth grade, and marijuana prevention no later than sixth grade. Programs in junior high and senior high schools should concentrate on intervention and early recognition of drug problems.

10. Effectively managed in-school suspension programs have been found to be an effective deterrent to student misconduct.
11. Each school should identify and train an intervention team to identify and support families in obtaining treatment for harmfully involved students.
12. Tightly enforced attendance policies serve to help surface students whose busy involvement prevents them from attending classes on a regular basis.
13. Each school should review records of students to identify those students whose academic achievements is significantly below tested ability levels and whose grades have dropped significantly below previous levels. This is often characteristic of any drug using students.
14. Parent education groups and parent support groups should be encouraged and supported by schools. Schools can assist with logistical support but should encourage the autonomy of such groups from staff control.

In summary the programs outlined have been proven to effectively reduce drug use in the school and community. Each component is equally important and should be adopted as a comprehensive ongoing program. These are low cost programs that can be implemented with few resources. The drug problem requires involvement. Throwing dollars at this problem, whether they be federal, state, or local, will only serve to worsen the problem because it reduces local initiative and personal responsibility. This problem can be solved. The solution rests in the hands of parents and dedicated professionals throughout the country who care enough about young people to say no to drug use.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF WILLIAM J. RUDOLPH

Northside High School is an Atlanta Public School with approximately 1400 students in grades nine through twelve. The population is a heterogeneous social, racial and economic mixture of students coming from all parts of the city. Their parents' incomes vary from those of the indigent to those of great wealth. All of the traditional Judeo-Christian religions are represented as well as the non-traditional religious cults. There is a sizeable and vocal group of independent thinkers and atheists.

I consider the diversity of our student body a strength of our institution and a resource from which to learn. Therefore, it is important for our philosophy to recognize this strength. To that end our philosophy might be summed up simply: "To maximize achievement in an environment of mutual respect."

The demographics of Northside High School have not changed much in the past seven years. The student body in 1977, the year I arrived, was as diverse as it is today; however, there have been many other changes during this time. I found that this diverse group of people were experiencing many problems, problems emanating from the lack of structure and from ambiguously stated expectations. In addition to a general student apathy, students were also experiencing major behavioral and academic problems.

Academically, students were following the national trends of declining SAT and achievement scores. The students were also opting to take easy courses, avoid the difficult ones and to graduate with the minimum number of credits the State would allow. A full 30% of the student body graduated with the minimum academic requirements. They also opted to take electives in lieu of core curriculum when possible. Northside High School had seven physical education teachers and only a part-time calculus and physics teacher.

I called this approach to graduation the "cafeteria style curriculum." Students were not taking any liver and onions as they went through the curriculum cafeteria, but they did load up on French fries, desserts and milk shakes.

While students chose the easiest way to graduate, they also chose not to get involved in student campus life. An admission-free dance was given by the student government in 1978. In attendance were the band, chaperons and only one student. Only a small percentage of students participated in extracurricular activities and it was even difficult to field a full complement of athletes to compete in many of the interscholastic sporting teams that we had.

Poor academic performance and student apathy were also accompanied by major discipline problems of tardies to class, class cutting and open drug use on campus.

Tardiness and class cutting were monitored and it was found that we were experiencing over 5000 tardies per day. That was calculated by taking the enrollment of 1400 and then multiplying it by 7 (number of class changes). That product is approximately 10,000 opportunities to be tardy per day. Our observations and data noted 5000 to 6000 tardies per day.

Class cutting was so common it was impossible to keep up with the volume. At lunch time, for example, we could only account for about 300 students.

Within this permissive environment we also found a great deal of drug use. Students were openly smoking marijuana on campus. Angel dust, Quaaludes, alcohol and cocaine, to name a few, were also being dealt and used during the school day. The day of my arrival, marijuana smoke filled the third floor hallway. A few weeks later a group of students crowded into the air circulator and vents and blew marijuana smoke into the system, it is speculated, in order to "turn the whole

school on." That same year a marijuana plant was grown in a hanging basket in the school library. In short, we had drug-related incidents almost on a daily basis.

Since 1977, many changes have occurred in all of the areas just discussed. Our academic record has improved significantly. The students of Northside High School have had seven consecutive years of statistically significant increases in achievement scores on standardized tests, and they have had increased SAT scores for the past seven years.

Students are no longer permitted to take minimum graduation requirements without parental permission which is usually not granted to the potential college student. In fact, 80% of our students graduate with far more than the minimum required by the State of Georgia.

Elective course offerings have been reduced to a minimum as evidenced by our only having two physical education teachers. The emphasis is on the core academic curriculum, and when students were required to select curriculum with more core, we had a 300 increase in physics enrollment. We also have nearly 60% of our students enrolled in one of the five foreign languages that are offered. In short, the school raised its academic expectations, was clear about it, and the parents and students responded.

Students have also responded to our challenge to get involved in school. Student participation in extracurricular activities has increased tremendously. Our dances routinely are attended by 300-400 pupils, and recently 1600 young people showed up for a drug-free rock concert given at Northside High School.

This increased participation has also been extended to our athletic program, which is one of the most competitive from sport to sport and season to season of any in the city. In fact, we now offer more levels of competition in different sports than any other public school in the metropolitan Atlanta area.

In addition to increased involvement in school and better academic performance, our students have also improved their behavior and have met behavior standards in order to have an orderly academic environment. They get to class on time as we only have about 50-75 tardies per day. They also do not cut class very often, and the administration can account for all pupils throughout the day. The use and possession of drugs on campus have all but disappeared. In the 1983-84 school term we had only two minor drug-related incidents; in 1982-83, only three; and in 1981-82, only two.

Northside High School has made a great deal of progress and it is how we got from point A to point B that we will now examine. The process of implementing change at Northside High School was rather simple! While the process was simple, it was extremely difficult and the labor was intensive. The process was implemented within a philosophical context which requires elaboration and explanation before the process itself can have meaning.

For at least two decades American educators have been looked upon more and more frequently to assist in solving all youth-related problems. Teachers have been asked to be social workers, nurses, policemen, judges and surrogate parents as well as a host of other roles as needed. The school and specifically public school teachers have been asked in the last twenty years to participate in solving society's social, economic, medical and educational problems.

Schools are expected to have the solutions to integration, unwed teenage mothers, truancy and delinquency. They also must provide counseling, psychological and psychiatric services, leisure time activities, post high school opportunities, and even hold parents accountable for having their children properly immunized against contagious diseases. While educators have been adding to their repertoire of skills and responsibilities, they have become "Jacks of all trades and masters of none."

Rather than admitting that we cannot be competent in all these areas, we have accepted the challenge in a humanistic spirit, and as a result our energies have been diverted, dispersed, diluted and dissipated. We now find that we do all things either poorly or, at best, with mediocrity; and unfortunately, this includes what we used to do best---teaching.

While we have increased our responsibilities, we also have done it for less and less compensation and have been maligned and abused by students, parents, taxpayers and legislators.

In 1977, I made it clear to staff, parents and students alike that I had a limited set of competencies. They were as a master teacher, administrator and parent to one child--my own. I also shared my areas of incompetence. To name a few, I am an incompetent lawyer, policeman, judge, social worker, physician, surgeon, nurse, parent to children other than my own, ad infinitum.

The point here is that educators can no longer pretend to be competent in areas other than instruction and school counseling. While we must be knowledgeable of the resources in our communities that can help youngsters with problems, we cannot be expected to solve all of them. Educators should be held accountable for instruction and when other services are needed, they can serve at best as a referral agency. We can no longer police, parent, judge, nurse, motivate, immunize, and deliver quality education services at the same time.

The process that was used to implement change was, then, in the context of a competent educator, but one who would not dilute his or her effectiveness by purporting to solve all of the "other" problems dumped on schools.

The process is predicated on the notion that clearly stated expectations must precede desired change. The expectation must not necessarily be agreed upon, only complied with. Once the expectation is clearly stated,

that is, understood by the person(s) for whom one has the expectation, it must be confirmed that the message intended is the one received. To that end, student and teacher handbooks were written and published and have been revised and published every year since 1977.

Once the expectations are clear, then consequences for meeting or not meeting stated expectations must be determined. They should be appropriate and reenforce the desired behavioral expectation.

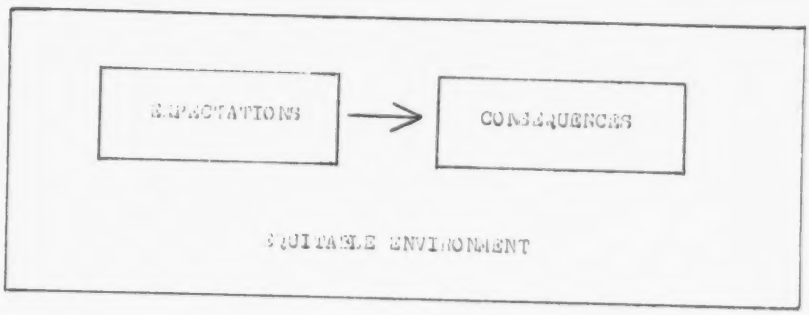
The last part of the process is that of fairly and equitably administering the consequences. When consequences for inappropriate or appropriate behavior are administered, it must be done so as to guarantee fairness. Arbitrary criteria must not be used when consequences are administered. To do so would undermine the deep sense of justice that our youth have come to feel and expect.

By arbitrary criteria, I mean factors unrelated to the circumstance of not meeting a particular expectation. For example, the most widely abused arbitrary criteria are power and wealth. Also widely used are race, religion, ethnic origin, and color of one's skin. Arbitrary criteria are employed to try to influence the administration of consequences. Far too many parents try to intervene on behalf of their children to keep them from suffering the natural consequences of their inappropriate behavior. Far too few parents understand that suffering the consequences of inappropriate behavior is necessary in order for positive change to occur. More parents need to allow their children to participate in the luxury of being punished when a wrong has been done or an expectation not met.

At Northside High School it was absolutely determined that arbitrary criteria would not be permitted to influence the administration of consequences. Therefore, children of the rich and poor, black and white, Protestant and Jew were punished in the same way for the same remission. Also children of the influential were

treated the same as children of the powerless. The legislator's, principal's, mayor's, and entrepreneur's children were treated the same as the welfare mother's child.

PROCESS MODEL FOR CHANGE



In order to illustrate how this model works, I will examine how we eliminated drug use on campus by employing this model.

The student handbook clearly states that what is illegal outside of school is also illegal inside of school and that the consequences in all cases for someone who breaks the law is to be referred to the criminal justice system (arrested).

If a student, or adult for that matter, is found to be in possession of a controlled substance, the police will be called and an arrest made. It really is rather simple! Within one and one half years we all but eliminated drug use on campus. The expectation was not to possess drugs, the consequence for doing so was arrest, and it was equitably administered so that all offenders regardless of their parentage or circumstance were arrested.

While this process is simple, it only addresses the issue of on-campus drug possession. What about the far greater problem of drug use off campus? Here is where someone other than educators have to accept responsibility. In our case it was a group of dedicated parents who organized and set out to regain control of their children and to assist in a community-wide project designed to educate adults about teens and drugs.

The parents formed parent-peer groups and had many community meetings in which law enforcement, judges, clergy and physicians all participated. Each group enhanced the other's knowledge of teens and drugs.

The parents did not stop there; they proceeded to organize at the local and national level and were one of the original "parent groups" behind this nation's war on drugs. This particular group in concert with another in a nearby community formed a lobbying coalition and were successful in having anti-drug laws and anti-paraphernalia laws passed in our state.

Another major effect of our parent groups was the direct assistance they offered to the school. Parents helped design and implement a pupil accounting system that resulted in reduced class cuts and increased student attendance. They were also a major force in offering our teachers in-service education on teenage drug abuse and were instrumental in our school's decisions to update our drug prevention curriculum.

Obviously much of what we have done in the way of innovation and programs has been left out of this paper. It is important, however, to understand that our accomplishments are not attributable to programs but process.

The process of change and of parent-school cooperation in a non-blaming relationship are essentially responsible for the changes that we have made. Each process has allowed the school to raise its expectations of students, staff and parents to the end of improved academic performance.

It should also be mentioned that our accomplishments were made within the allotted financial resources of our school district. We never sought additional funds and would encourage others to implement change without seeking funds above and beyond those allocated within a local school district. Even our parent groups operated on minimal budgets funded from their own limited pockets. That is not to say, however, that either the school or parents did not use existing community resources. We found existing agencies and resources not only plentiful but also competent and willing to serve.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Congress should increase its efforts to stop illegal drugs at their source and in the market place.

2. Congress should continue to offer technical assistance to parent groups who express concern over drug use by youth.

3. Congress should assist local communities in prevention efforts with technical assistance.

4. Congress should resist the temptation to give categorical aid to public schools.

5. Congress should encourage and finance the consolidation of redundant prevention efforts within local, state and federal agencies.

6. Treatment facilities for chemically dependent youth are often difficult to locate in all but the largest urban areas. All are extremely expensive. Congress should assist in the establishment of regional treatment centers for the chemically dependent youth and provide public support for those unable to pay.

7. Congress should exclude the youth (and school that serves him or her) who is chemically dependent from P.L. 94-14 (The Special Education Law.)